VISIT…

A Television Course

Let's Learn Japanese

Basic I ● Vol. 3

Learner's Textbook

ヤンさんと日本の人々

Kenkyusha

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Compilation : **Yukiko Sakata**
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Publication : **Kenkyusha**

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INTRODUCTION

Let's Learn Japanese is a television course for those who wish to learn the fundamentals of the Japanese language. Each lesson is thirty minutes long and is based on the material from the series *Yan and the Japanese People.* The use of video materials featuring the experiences of a young foreign man who has just arrived in Tokyo, makes the task of language learning more enjoyable and ensures also that viewers will pick up a great deal of information about contemporary Japanese life.

Let's Learn Japanese (Basic I) consists of twenty-six lessons, one of which will be telecast each time. In addition to the skits about Yan, the lessons include shorter "mini-skits" which show how the expressions being studied are used in a variety of situations, helping to make their meaning clearer.

About This Textbook

This textbook has been compiled to complement the television lessons; studying it before and after watching the program should help viewers master the material more efficiently. There are three volumes:

Volume 1	Lessons 1–8
Volume 2	Lessons 9–16
Volume 3	Lessons 17–26

The Structure and Content of Each Volume of the Textbook

(1) First, a synopsis and a complete transcription of the skits are provided. Since it takes two lessons to cover one skit, Vol. 1, for example, contains the summaries and transcripts of the first four skits.

The synopses will be useful for those who want to make certain they have grasped the general outline of the skit, but the transcriptions should be considered as useful reference material. For those who wish to see in what context a certain expression appeared, or who wish to pursue the key points in greater detail than is allowed by the thirty-minute television format.

(2) The structure of each lesson is explained on the next page.

(3) In the appendix at the back of the text are lists giving the names of the days of the week, the names of the months, dates, methods of counting, and other useful information.

(4) Finally, there is an alphabetized index containing all the vocabulary items found in the "Words and Phrases to Memorize" section of each lesson.

The Arrangement of Individual Lessons

Today's Expressions

Here you will find the most important of the expressions to be learned in the lesson. Take a look at this section before watching the television program and find out what you are supposed to learn that day. The program and the exercises are built around these expressions.

Today's Lesson

There are three parts to this section:

(1) **Skits:** Here you will find transcriptions of some parts of the skit about Yan, or of mini-skits, together with an English version. These skits all contain one or more of the expressions from "Today's Expressions."

(2) **Words & Phrases:** After the transcription of each skit, you will find a vocabulary list explaining the words and phrases that appeared in it.

(3) **Notes:** Here you will find explanations about how to use some of the expressions in the skit. Most of the explanations deal with the expressions found in "Today's Expressions."

Exercises

The purpose of the exercises is to determine how well you have grasped the material of each lesson. (The answers are given at the end of each lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

In the first three lessons, this section offers a brief introduction to Japanese sounds and writing. From Lesson 4 on, *hiragana* letters and their pronunciation are taken up a few at a time.

Culture & Life

This section contains explanations about some areas of Japanese life and culture that may be puzzling, especially to people who have never been to Japan.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

Here you will find a list of the most important vocabulary items in the lesson. Most of them appear frequently in later lessons, so be sure to learn them well.

Answers & Comments

In this section you will find the answers to the exercises, as well as comments about important or unusually difficult points.

Those who participated in the preparation of the video series *Yan and the Japanese People*, the television course, and this textbook are as follows:

Let's Learn Japanese: A Television Course (Basic I)

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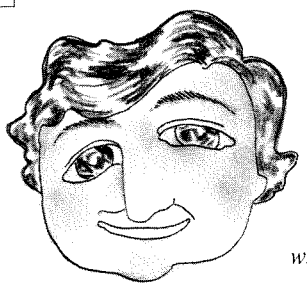
CHARACTERS



Yan

A cheerful young man who experiences and learns many new things during his life in Japan

The Katos

Mr. Katô

Mrs. Katô

Tarô
(the son)

Midori
(the daughter)

A family which helps Yan with his new life in Japan

The Suzukis

Mr. Suzuki

Mrs. Suzuki

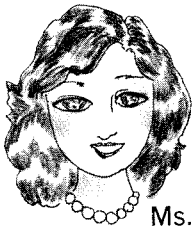
Yan's landlord and landlady

The Institute of Modern Architecture

Mr. Kobayashi

Mr. Hara

Mr. Takahashi



Ms. Okada

Yan's new fellow workers at the Institute

EPISODE NINE

AN EVENING OUT
(For Lessons 17 & 18)

▶ Synopsis

A rooftop beer garden. Yan and his officemates enjoy a tall, cold beer. Yan discovers a snack called edamame *(green soybeans) — but finds them hard to handle. They then proceed to dinner at a Japanese restaurant, where they talk about tastes in food. They sit at the counter (Yan as close as possible to Ms. Okada) and drink saké.*

▶ Transcription

DAI KYÛ WA: SAKANA WA KIRAI DESU KA?

EPISODE NINE: DO YOU DISLIKE FISH?

1 Okujô biagâden

Kobayashi Iyâ, kyô wa atsukatta desu nê.
Takahashi Â, mô ase bisshori desu yo.
Okada Yan-san, Nihon no natsu wa dô desu ka?
Yan Atsui desu nê.
Okada Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka?
Yan Nihon no natsu no hô ga, mushiatsui desu ne.
Hara Hâ.
Kobayashi Are! Tanaka-san ga imasen ne.
Hara Â, Tanaka-san wa chotto yôji ga aru sô desu.
Kobayashi Â, sô desu ka. Sore wa zannen desu ne.
Takahashi Â, hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomitai (de)su ne. Nani shite n no ka nâ?
(The beer comes.)
Takahashi O! Kita.
Hara Matte mashita. Hai, dôzo.
Okada Arigatô.

SCENE 1* *A rooftop beer garden

Mr. Kobayashi *Whew, it was hot today, wasn't it?*
Mr. Takahashi *I'm soaked with sweat.*
Ms. Okada *Yan, how do you find summer in Japan?*
Yan *It is hot, isn't it?*
Ms. Okada *Which is hotter, Japan or your country?*
Yan *Summer in Japan is more humid.*
Mr. Hara *[Interjection showing interest]*
Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, Mr. Tanaka's not here, is he?*
Mr. Hara *Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.*
Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, really? That's too bad.*
Mr. Takahashi *I want some cold beer right away. What are they doing?*
(The beer comes.)
Mr. Takahashi *Oh, here it comes.*
Mr. Hara *Here's what we've been waiting for. Here you are.*
Ms. Okada *Thank you.*

Hara Hai, dôzo.

Kobayashi Soreja, kanpai shimashô.
Otsukaresama deshita.

Ichidô Otsukaresama deshita.
Kanpâi.

Takahashi Â, umâi.

Kobayashi Tsumetai bîru wa umai nê.

Okada Â, oishii desu nê.

Yan Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka?

Takahashi Ê, Okada-san wa osake ga daisuki na n desu yo.

Yan E! Honto desu ka?

Okada Uso desu yo.
Watashi wa sonnani nomimasen.

(Everyone laughs.)

Takahashi A, dômo arigatô. Hai.

Okada Arigatô.

Hara Umasô desu ne.

Yan Takahashi-san, sore wa nan desu ka?

Takahashi A, kore wa edamame desu.
Yokattara dôzo.

Yan Hitotsu itadaitemo ii desu ka?

Takahashi Ô, dôzo, dôzo. Hai.

Okada Dô desu ka? Yan-san.

Yan Un, oishii desu.

Okada Takahashi-san, oishii sô desu yo.

Takahashi Sô desu ka.
Dôzo takusan tabete kudasai.

Yan Arigatô gozaimasu.

Takahashi Yan-san, kore wa ne.

(He shows Yan how to eat them.)

Yan Â.

(He tries to imitate Mr. Takahashi, but squeezes the pod so hard the bean flies across the room. Everyone laughs.)

[2] Shokudô-gai

(The song "The Girl from Hakodate" plays in the background.)

Kobayashi Yan-san, nani ga tabetai desu ka?

Yan Sô desu nê.

Mr. Hara *Here you are.*

Mr. Kobayashi *Well then, let's have a toast. Thank you for your hard work.*

All *Thank you for your hard work. Cheers!*

Mr. Takahashi *Ah, that's good.*

Mr. Kobayashi *Cold beer really tastes good, doesn't it?*

Ms. Okada *Ah, that's good.*

Yan *Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?*

Mr. Takahashi *Oh yes, Ms. Okada loves to drink.*

Yan *Really?*

Ms. Okada *That's not true.*
I don't drink that much.

(Everyone laughs.)

Mr. Takahashi *Ah, thank you. Here.*

Ms. Okada *Thank you.*

Mr. Hara *That looks good.*

Yan *Mr. Takahashi, what's that?*

Mr. Takahashi *Ah, these are green soybeans. Help yourself.*

Yan *May I try one?*

Mr. Takahashi *Please, help yourself.*

Ms. Okada *How are they, Yan?*

Yan *Mm, they're good.*

Ms. Okada *Mr. Takahashi, he says they're good.*

Mr. Takahashi *Really?*
Please, help yourself.

Yan *Thank you.*

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, these...*

(He shows Yan how to eat them.)

Yan *Oh.*

(He tries imitate Mr. Takahashi, but squeezes the pod so hard the bean flies across the room. Everyone laughs.)

SCENE 2 *Restaurant area*

(The song "The Girl from Hakodate" plays in the background.)

Mr. Kobayashi *Yan, what would you like to eat?*

Yan *Let's see.*

Hara Tenpura mo arimasu yo.
Yan Tenpura mo ii desu ne.
Takahashi A, Yan-san.
Yan Hai.
Takahashi Niku wa kirai desu ka?
Yan Ie, daisuki desu.
A, Okada-san, anata wa nani o tabemasu ka?
Okada Sô desu ne. A, watashi wa osakana ga ii desu ne. Yan-san (wa), osakana wa kirai desu ka?
Yan Iie, kirai ja arimasen. Suki desu.
Okada Sô desu ka.
Takahashi-san wa?
Takahashi A, ii desu ne.
Watashi mo sakana wa daisuki desu.
Okada Nê, Kobayashi-san, minna osakana ga suki da sô desu yo.
Kobayashi A, sô. Jâ, kono mise ni hairimashô.
Takahashi Kyô wa, Kobayashi-san no gochisô da sô desu kara.

Mr. Hara *They have tempura.*
Yan *Tempura's good.*
Mr. Takahashi *Oh, Yan.*
Yan *Yes?*
Mr. Takahashi *Do you dislike meat?*
Yan *No, I like meat very much. Ms. Okada, what would you like to eat?*
Ms. Okada *Let's see. I'd like fish. Yan, do you dislike fish?*
Yan *No, I don't. I like it.*
Ms. Okada *Really?*
How about you, Mr. Takahashi?
Mr. Takahashi *Oh, that would be nice.*
I like fish a lot too.
Ms. Okada *Mr. Kobayashi, everyone says they like fish.*
Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, really? Well then, let's go into this restaurant.*
Mr. Takahashi *[whispering] I hear Mr. Kobayashi is treating us today.*

3 Sakana ryôri no mise

Kobayashi Ya.
Joten'in A Irasshaimase.
Hara Yoroshiku.
Joten'in A Irasshaimase.
Takahashi O! Mata kita yo.
Joten'in A Hisashiburi.
Okada Dômo.
Joten'in A Irasshaimase. Irasshaimase.
Joten'in B Irasshaimase.
Onomimono wa nani ni shimasu ka?
Kobayashi Ûn, sô da nâ.
Kondo wa nihonshu ga nomitai nâ.
Takahashi Yan-san wa?
Yan Nihonshu, ii desu nê.
Takahashi Hara-san wa?
Hara Nihonshu.
Takahashi Jâ, osake san-bon. Ochoko wa yottsu ne.
Joten'in B Hai.

SCENE 3 *A fish restaurant*

Mr. Kobayashi *Hi.*
Waitress A *Welcome.*
Mr. Hara *Please look after us.*
Waitress A *Welcome.*
Mr. Takahashi *Hey, we're back again.*
Waitress A *It's been awhile.*
Ms. Okada *Good evening.*
Waitress A *Welcome.*
Waitress B *Welcome.*
What would you like to drink?
Mr. Kobayashi *Hmm.*
I'd like saké this time.
Mr. Takahashi *How about you, Yan?*
Yan *Saké would be nice, wouldn't it?*
Mr. Takahashi *Mr. Hara?*
Mr. Hara *Saké.*
Mr. Takahashi *Well then, three bottles of saké and four cups.*
Waitress B *Yes, sir.*

Kobayashi Are, Okada-san wa nomanai n desu ka?

Takahashi Â, Okada-san wa, mô osake wa iranai sô desu.
Takusan nonda sô desu.

Kobayashi A, sô desu ka.

Okada Â, hidoi desu.

(Everyone laughs.)

Kobayashi Â, Yan-san, nan demo tabetai mono o chûmon shite kudasai.

Takahashi Nan demo ii sô desu yo.

Yan Hai.

Takahashi Watashi wa, yakizakana to agedashi-dôfu.

Itamae Hai.

Kobayashi A, kotchi wa yakko da.

Itamae Hai.

Yan Osashimi.

Itamae Hai.

Hara Watashi mo.

Itamae Osashimi ni-chô.

Betsu no itamae no koe Hai.

Okada Watashi wa yakizakana ne.

Itamae Hai. Yakizakana itchô.

Betsu no itamae no koe
Hai, yakizakana.

Joten'in B Omachidôsama deshita.

Kobayashi O! Kita, kita, kita.

Hara Hai, Yan-san.

(Both Mr. Hara and Ms. Okada offer to pour saké for Yan. Yan accepts Ms. Okada's offer.)

Okada Hai.

Mr. Kobayashi *Ms. Okada isn't drinking?*

Mr. Takahashi *Ms. Okada says she isn't drinking anymore.*
She says she drank too much.

Mr. Kobayashi *Is that so?*

Ms. Okada *You're terrible.*

(Everyone laughs.)

Mr. Kobayashi *Ah, Yan, order anything you like.*

Mr. Takahashi *He says anything is fine.*

Yan *I see.*

Mr. Takahashi *I'll have grilled fish and deep-fried tôfu.*

Counter waiter *Yes, sir.*

Mr. Kobayashi *I'll have cold tôfu.*

Counter waiter *Yes, sir.*

Yan *I'll have sashimi.*

Counter waiter *Yes, sir.*

Mr. Hara *Me too.*

Counter waiter *Two orders of sashimi.*

Second counter waiter [offstage] *Yes, sir.*

Ms. Okada *I'll have grilled fish.*

Counter waiter *Yes, ma'am. One grilled fish.*

Second counter waiter [offstage]
One grilled fish.

Waitress B *Sorry to have kept you waiting.*

Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, here it comes.*

Mr. Hara *Here, Yan.*

(Both Mr. Hara and Ms. Okada offer to pour saké for Yan. Yan accepts Ms. Okada's offer.)

Ms. Okada *Here you are.*

End of Episode Nine

Lesson 17

Today's Expressions

1. *Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.*
2. *I can't wait to have some cold beer.*
3. *I'd like to go to the beach.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(At a rooftop beer garden)

Kobayashi Iyâ, kyô wa atsukatta desu nê.

Takahashi Â, mô ase bisshori desu yo.

Okada Yan-san, Nihon no natsu wa dô desu ka?

Yan Atsui desu nê.

Okada Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka?

Yan Nihon no natsu no hô ga, mushi-atsui desu ne.

Hara Hâ.

Kobayashi Are! Tanaka-san ga imasen ne.

Hara Â, Tanaka-san wa chotto yôji ga aru sô desu.

Kobayashi Â, sô desu ka.
Sore wa zannen desu ne.

Takahashi Â, hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomitai (de)su ne.

(At a rooftop beer garden)

Mr. Kobayashi *Whew, it was hot today, wasn't it?*

Mr. Takahashi *I'm soaked with sweat.*

Ms. Okada *Yan, how do you find summer in Japan?*

Yan *It is hot, isn't it?*

Ms. Okada *Which is hotter, Japan or your country?*

Yan *Summer in Japan is more humid.*

Mr. Hara *[Interjection showing interest]*

Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, Mr. Tanaka's not here, is he?*

Mr. Hara *Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.*

Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, really?*
That's too bad.

Mr. Takahashi *I want some cold beer right away.*

WORDS & PHRASES

atsukatta ← atsui *(hot)* / ase *(perspiration/sweat)* / ase bisshori *(soaked with sweat)* / natsu *(summer)* / kuni *(country/nation)* / Nihon no natsu *(summer in Japan/Japanese summers)* / mushiatsui *(hot and humid/muggy)* / imasen ← iru *(to be present)* / yôji *(errand)* / hayaku *(quickly/right away)* / tsumetai bîru *(cold beer)* / nomitai ← nomu *(to drink)*

NOTES

① Nihon no natsu wa dô desu ka? *(How do you find summer in Japan?)*

This expression is used to ask a person's impression of something, or to ask how a person feels about something. (See Lesson 16, Note ①.)

1.
A: Sono jisho wa dô desu ka?
(How is that dictionary?)
B: Â, kore wa ii jisho desu yo.
(Oh, this is a good dictionary!)

2.
A: Nihongo no benkyô wa dô desu ka?
(How do you find the study of Japanese?)
Muzukashii desu ka?
(Is it difficult?)
B: Iie, sonnani muzukashiku arimasen.
(No, it's not that difficult.)

②
A: (Nihon to) Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka?
((Yan,) Which is hotter, Japan or your country?)
B: Nihon no hô ga mushiatsui desu.
(It's more humid in Japan.)

This expression is used when one is comparing two things. The question follows this pattern:

A to B to dochira ga ☐ desu ka?

When one of the items which is being compared is understood, it can be omitted.

1. **A:** Sakana to niku to dochira ga suki desu ka?
(Which do you like better, fish or meat?)
B: Niku no hô ga suki desu.
(I prefer meat.)

2. **A:** Chûgokugo wa muzukashii desu ka?
(Is Chinese difficult?)
B: Ee.
(Yes.)
A: Nihongo to dochira ga muzukashii desu ka?
(Compared to Japanese, which is more difficult?)
B: Chûgokugo no hô ga muzukashii desu.
(Chinese is more difficult.)

③ [Tanaka-san wa chotto yôji ga aru] sô desu.

(Mr. Tanaka said he had an errand to do.)

[ ] **sô desu** *is a pattern of expression used to report what one has heard from someone else. It is important to remember that the verb before* **sô** *is in the plain form.*

Kono okashi wa oishii sô desu.
(I'm told these sweets are good.)

Katô-san no kazoku wa kotoshi mo Nikkô e iku sô desu.
(I hear the Katôs are going to go to Nikkô this year, too.)

④ [Hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomi]tai desu ne.

(I want to drink some cold beer right away. / I'm dying for some cold beer.)

[ ] **tai desu** *is an ending which tells what the speaker wants to do. It connects to the same verb stem as* **-masu**.

1. Nihon e ikimasu. (iku) → Nihon e ikitai desu.
(I will go to Japan.) *(I want to go to Japan.)*
2. Umi de oyogimasu. (oyogu) → Umi de oyogitai desu.
(I will swim in the sea.) *(I want to swim in the sea.)*
3. Ofuro ni hairimasu. (hairu) → Ofuro ni hairitai desu.
(I will take a bath.) *(I want to take a bath.)*
4. Sukî no bôshi o kaimasu. (kau) → Sukî no bôshi o kaitai desu.
(I will buy a cap for skiing.) *(I want to buy a cap for skiing.)*

5. Nihon no eiga o mimasu. (miru) → Nihon no eiga o mitai desu.
   (I will see a Japanese movie.) *(I want to see a Japanese movie.)*

6. Tenisu o shimasu. (suru) → Tenisu o shitai desu.
   (I will play tennis.) *(I want to play tennis.)*

In sentence 4, 5, and 6 above, **ga** *could have been used instead of* **o**. *In the skit about Yan, there were two examples in which* **ga** *was used:*

Â, hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomitai desu ne.
(I want to drink some cold beer right away.)

Kondo wa nihonshu ga nomitai nâ.
(I'd like saké this time. / I want to drink saké this time.)

* *In Japanese it is not polite to ask an older person or a superior directly if he wants to do something. For example, the Japanese would never ask a superior the question "Do you want to go?" This simply isn't done, and the sentence* **"Irassharitai desu ka?"** *(Would you want to go?) doesn't even exist. Instead, the Japanese find out indirectly what their superiors want to do by asking them what they are going to do.*

▶ MINI-SKIT

(At the bus terminal in a town near the seacoast)

Kaihô Anô, sumimasen.
Mine Ha.
Kaihô Umi e ikitai n desu ga.
Mine Â. A, ano basu desu.
Kaihô A, dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

(At the bus terminal in a town near the seacoast)

Kaihô *Uh, excuse me.*
Mine *Yes?*
Kaihô *I'd like to go to the beach, but...*
Mine *Oh, then you want that bus.*
Kaihô *Thank you very much.*

WORDS & PHRASES

umi *(sea)* / basu *(bus)* / ikitai ← iku *(to go)*

NOTES

⑤ Anô, sumimasen.

These words are used to call to someone or get his attention before asking for something. (See Lesson 5.)

⑥ Umi e iki tai n desu ga...

This is a sentence pattern which is often used when one wants to ask for something. The speaker first mentions what he wants to do and then leaves the rest of his sentence hanging in the air, thus forcing the other person to read between the lines to guess what he needs.

In this skit, Kaihô-san gets the attention of the attendant at the bus depot with **"Anô, sumimasen"** *and then continues* **"Umi e ikitai n desu ga..."** *This is his way of getting the man to tell him which bus to take.*

1.
A: Anô, taipu o uchitai n desu ga...
(Uh, I'd like to type, but...)

B: Aa, dôzo.
(Oh, go ahead.)

2.
[A speaks to B, who is standing by the telephone.]

A: Anô, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga...
(Uh, excuse me. I'd like to make a call...)

B: Dôzo otsukai kudasai.
(Please use it.)

This pattern is very closely connected to the situation. As a result, the person who is spoken to often has to use his imagination to guess what is wanted of him. In the Mini-Skit, Kaihô-san uses the same words that appear in Example 2 above **(Anô, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga...)**, *and thrusts a thousand-yen bill at the woman in the tobacco shop. Here he wants her to give him change for it so that he can use the pay phone. But she doesn't seem to have understood what he wanted right away.*

A: Anô, sumimasen. Kaigishitsu o tsukaitai n desu ga...
(Uh, excuse me. I'd like to use the meeting room, but...)

B: Dôzo.
(Please do.)

A: Sumimasen. Kagi o kashite kudasai.
(Excuse me. Please let me have the key.)

⑦ Moshi moshi.

These words are used when one picks up the telephone and wants to make sure that the other party is there ("Hello?"), when one is speaking on the phone and wants verification that the other party is still there and can hear, or in certain other situations in which one wants to get another person's attention.

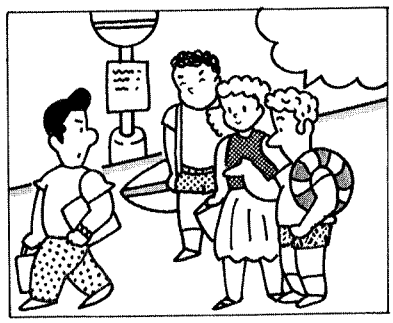
Exercises

I. *What should you ask to get the information you need in the following situations?*
Hint: Make use of -tai n desu ga.

Example:

(to the librarian)
You want to borrow some books.
Answer: Kono hon o karitai n desu ga.
(I'd like to borrow these books, but...)

1.



(In a seaside city)
You want to know how to get to the beach.

2.

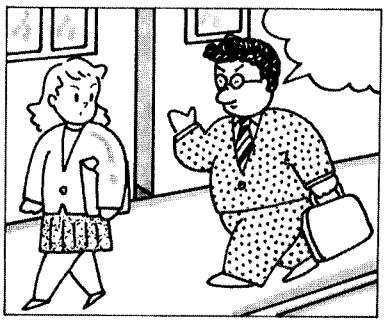
(At a shop which sells Japanese things for foreigners)
You have found a kimono *which you want to buy.*

3.

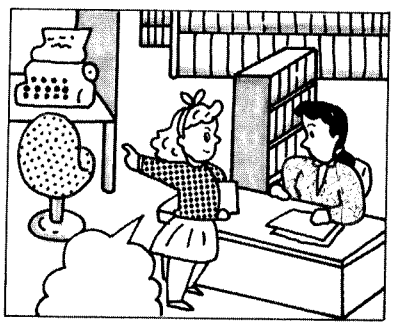
(At a hotel reception desk)
You want to make a phone call and you need to know where the telephones are.

4.

(At a shop)
You want to take a closer look at something.

5. 

(On the street)
You want to know how to get to the bank.

6. 

(At a school library)
You want to make use of a typewriter.

II. What should you say to pass each of the statements below on to a third person?

Example:

Yan

Answer:

Yan-san wa yôji ga aru sô desu.

1.

Tarô

2.

Midori

3.

Yan

4.

Katô-san

5.

Katô-san no okusan

6.

Katô-san no kazoku

7.

Yan

---

kazoku *(family)* / Yôroppa *(Europe)*

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "za," "zi," "zu," "ze" *and* "zo" *are written like this in* hiragana:

ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ
za	zi	zu	ze	zo

ざ おはようございます。
(Good morning.)

じ いちじ *(one o'clock)*　　そうじ *(housecleaning)*

ず むずかしい *(difficult)*　　すずしい *(cool)*

ぜ ごぜん
(a.m. / morning)

ぞ dô ぞ よろしく
(I'm glad to meet you.)

Culture & Life

1. Otsukaresama deshita

When Yan and his fellow workers raised their beer mugs in a toast, what they said was **"Otsukaresama deshita!"** *It means "You must be tired," but actually it is used after work to show one's understanding and appreciation of the other person's efforts regardless of whether he is actually tired or not.*

2. "Hakodate no Hito" *(The Girl from Hakodate)*

The song which was heard in the street the night Yan and his colleagues went drinking was part of an **enka** *called* "Hakodate no Hito" *(as sung by* Saburô Kitajima.*) The song has been around for a long time and is a favorite with many people.* Hakodate *is a city on the island of* Hokkaidô *in northern Japan. Here is a translation of the words to the first verse:*

I've come all this long way to Hakodate,
Crossing the turbulent waves.
Although you said not to come after you,
Whenever I remembered the sight of you crying
with your back turned to me
I wanted to see you so badly—
I just couldn't bear it.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

natsu *(summer)*

kuni *(country / nation)*

yôji *(errand)*

hayaku *(quickly / right away)*

dô *(how)*

benkyô *(study)*

hô ga ~ desu *(... is more ~)*

sakana *(fish)*

niku *(meat)*

chûgokugo *(Chinese)*

~ sô desu *(I hear that ~ / ... said that ~)*

kazoku *(family)*

-tai desu *(want to ~)*

oyogu *(to swim)*

ofuro *(bath)*

bôshi *(hat / cap)*

-tai n desu ga *(See Note ⑥.)*

denwa o kakeru *(to make a telephone call)*

kasu *(to lend)*

moshi moshi *(Hello?)*

taipuraitâ *(typewriter)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Umi e ikitai n desu ga.
2. Kono kimono o kaitai n desu ga.
3. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga.
4. Kore o mitai n desu ga.
5. Ginkô ni ikitai n desu ga.
6. Ano taipuraitâ o tsukaitai n desu ga.

II. 1. Tarô-san wa ashita denwa o suru sô desu.
(Tarô said he'd call tomorrow.)
2. Midori-san wa ashita tenisu o suru sô desu.
(Midori said she's going to play tennis tomorrow.)
3. Yan-san wa sengetsu Nikkô e itta sô desu.
(Yan said he went to Nikkô last month.)
4. Katô-san wa kuruma o katta sô desu.
(Mr. Katô said he has bought a car.)
5. Katô-san no okusan wa san-ji ni dekakeru sô desu.
(Mrs. Katô says she's going out at three.)
6. Katô-san no kazoku wa Yôroppa e ikitai sô desu.
(The Katôs say they want to go to Europe.)
7. Yan-san wa Okada-san to isshoni umi e ikitai sô desu.
(Yan says he wants to go to the beach with Ms. Okada.)

(You could even use this sentence to Ms. Okada to tell her what Yan has in mind. Then it would be translated "Yan says he wants to go to the beach with you." When the Japanese speak to a person, they often use that person's name instead of the word for "you.")

Lesson 18

Today's Expressions

1. *Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?*
2. *This day is convenient for me.*
3. *Let's go into this restaurant.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

(Beer is served and everybody is ready to start.)

Ichidô	Otsukaresama deshita. Kanpâi!
Takahashi	Â, umai.
Kobayashi	Tsumetai bîru wa umai nê.
Okada	Â, oishii desu nê.
Yan	Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka?

(Beer is served and everybody is ready to start.)

All	*Thank you for your hard work. Cheers!*
Mr. Takahashi	*Ah, that's good.*
Mr. Kobayashi	*Cold beer really tastes good, doesn't it?*
Ms. Okada	*Ah, that's good.*
Yan	*Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?*

WORDS & PHRASES

Kanpai *(Cheers!)* / umai *(good/delicious)* / tsumetai *(cold)* / bîru *(beer)* / oishii *(good/delicious)* / osake *(liquor)*

NOTES

① Otsukaresama deshita.

(Thank you for all your hard work. [Literally "You must be tired."])

This is a fixed expression used to show one's appreciation for someone else's work. However, if the other person has done something for you personally it is normal to thank him by saying **"Arigatô gozaimashita."**

② umai / oishii *(good / delicious)*

As far as meaning is concerned, these two words are virtually synonymous. However, **umai** *is normally limited to informal use by men.* **Oishii** *can be used by anyone in any kind of social situation.*

③ Okada-san wa osake ga suki desu ka?

(Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?)

This sentence pattern is used to inquire about a person's likes and dislikes.

1.
A: Niku to sakana to dochira ga suki desu ka?
(Which do you like (better), meat or fish?)

B: Watashi wa niku no hô ga suki desu ne.
(I prefer meat.)

2.
A: Neko wa suki desu ka?
(Do you like cats?)

B: Dôbutsu wa amari suki ja arimasen.
(I'm not very fond of animals.)

3.
Okada: Yan-san, osakana wa kirai desu ka?
(Yan, do you dislike fish?)

Yan: Kirai ja arimasen. Suki desu.
(I don't dislike it. I like it.)

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(Ms. Okada is asking everybody's preferences in front of the fish restaurant.)

Okada Takahashi-san wa?

Takahashi A, ii desu ne. Watashi mo sakana wa daisuki desu.

Okada Nê, Kobayashi-san, minna osakana ga suki da sô desu yo.

Kobayashi A, sô.
Jâ, kono mise ni hairimashô.

(Ms. Okada is asking everybody's preferences in front of the fish restaurant.)

Ms. Okada *How about you, Mr. Takahashi?*

Mr. Takahashi *Oh, that would be nice. I like fish a lot too.*

Ms. Okada *Mr. Kobayashi, everyone says they like fish.*

Mr. Kobayashi *Oh, really?*
Well then, let's go into this restaurant.

WORDS & PHRASES

minna *(everyone)* / (o)sakana *(fish)* / mise *(shop/restaurant)* / hairimashô ← hairu *(to enter)*

NOTES

④ sakana / osakana *(fish (as food))*

In talking about fish, Mr. Takahashi said **"sakana,"** *while Ms. Okada used the word* **"osakana."** *There are quite a few words like this in Japanese to which an honorific* **"o"** *may be added. Here are some common examples:*

blunt	***polite***	
kane	okane	*(money)*
sake	osake	*(liquor)*
furo	ofuro	*(bath)*

Women normally add **"o"** *to these words, just as Ms. Okada did in the skit.*

⑤ Jâ, kono mise ni [hairi]mashô. *(Well then, let's go into this restaurant.)*

This verb ending is used to urge or suggest something.

Jâ, kanpaishimashô. *(Well then, let's drink a toast.)*

Jâ, hajimemashô. *(Well then, let's begin.)*

▶ MINI-SKIT

Mine	Itsu ga ii desu ka?	***Mine***	*When would be convenient?*
Kaihô	Watashi wa kono hi ga ii desu.	***Kaihô***	*This is a good day for me.*
Sugihara	Watashi wa kono hi ga ii n desu ga.	***Sugihara***	*This day would be convenient for me...*
	Ikaga desu ka?		*How about this day?*
Mine	Watashi wa ii desu yo.	***Mine***	*It's all right with me.*
	Kaihô-san wa ikaga desu ka?		*How about you, Kaihô-san?*
Kaihô	Watashi mo ii desu.	***Kaihô***	*It's all right with me, too.*
Mine	Jâ, kono hi ni kimemashô.	***Mine***	*Well then, let's decide on this day.*

WORDS & PHRASES

ii *(convenient/all right)* / kono hi *(this day)* / kimemashô ← kimeru *(to decide)*

NOTES

⑥ Watashi wa [kono hi] ga ii n desu ga...

(This day would be convenient for me, but...)

This is a mild way of saying that one prefers [ ]. *To state outright what he prefers, the speaker would use this sentence:*

Watashi wa [ ] ga ii desu.

1.
A: Nomimono wa nani ga ii desu ka?
(What would you like to drink?)

B: Jûsu ga ii n desu ga...
(I would like juice (if you have it)...)

2. A: Bîru to osake to dochira ga ii desu ka?
(Which would you like, beer or saké?)
B: Bîru no hô ga ii desu ne.
(I'd like beer.)

⑦ Jâ, kono hi ni kimemashô.
(Well then, let's decide on this day.)

This sentence contains another example of the verb ending taken up in Note ⑤ above. In studying this sentence pattern, you should learn the verb and the particle that precedes it (~ **ni kimeru**) *together. In conversation the following sentence, which has the same meaning, is more common:*

Ja, kono hi ni shimashô.

Exercises

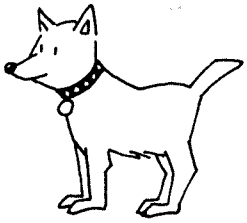
I. Imagine that someone has asked you what you like. Practice giving the answers below.

Example: <tenpura>
(tempura)
Answer: Watashi wa tenpura ga suki desu.

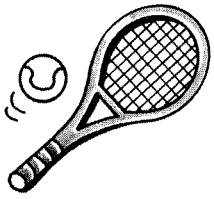
1. <Nihon no eiga>
(Japanese movies)
2. <kurashikku ongaku>
(classical music)
3. <supôtsu>
(sports)
4. <amai mono>
(sweets)

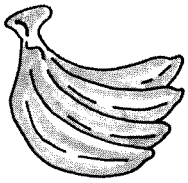
II. Try asking if a person dislikes the things shown below.

Example: Bîru wa kirai desu ka?

1. 

2.

3. 

4. 

III. Answer each of the questions below using the given cue.

1. (When trying to decide what day to hold a party.)

Q: Anata wa itsu ga ii desu ka? *Cue:* kinyôbi

A: _____

2. (When deciding what to order at a restaurant.)

Q: (Anata wa) nani ga ii desu ka? *Cue:* sutêki

A: _____

3. *(When offered one's choice of beer or saké with a meal.)*

   Q: Bîru to osake to dochira ga ii desu ka? *Cue:* bîru

   A: _____

4. *(When asking which would be a better graduation gift.)*

   Q: Tokei to kamera to dochira ga ii desu ka? *Cue:* kamera

   A: _____

5. *(When deciding on a place to meet.)*

   Q: Doko ga ii desu ka? *Cue:* eki

   A: _____

   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "da," "de," *and* "do" *are written like this in* hiragana:

	だ da	で de	ど do
だ	だれ *(who)*	ひだり *(left)*	ください *(please)*
で	でんわ *(telephone)*	あついです *(It's hot.)*	
ど	どこ *(where)*	どう*もすみません *(I'm very sorry.)*	

* *The lengthened vowel sound (***"dô"***) is written* どう .

	ぢ ji	づ zu

These letters appear only rarely, but when they do they are pronounced just like the letters じ *and* ず .

Culture & Life

1. Food Samples

In the skit, Yan and the others stopped in front of a restaurant window to look at the food samples and decide what they wanted to eat. Most restaurants in Japan have wax food samples that look just like the real thing in the window so that prospective customers can tell what sort of food is offered for what price.

***Food samples showing spaghetti, a parfait, and one kind of* sushi.**

Saké is warmed in the larger container* (tokkuri), *then poured into small individual cups* (ochoko) *and drunk.

2. Drinking after Work

In the skit, Yan and his co-workers from the Institute of Modern Architecture first went to a beer hall, and then to a restaurant specializing in fish, where they drank Japanese saké with their meal.

It is a rather common pattern for office workers to have beer together after work to cool off, then have saké with supper, and then go to a **karaoke** *bar to sing a little over a glass of whisky. They seem to find this a good way of coping with stress.*

There are, of course, many others who head straight home to enjoy what their wife has prepared for supper.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

Otsukaresama deshita *(Thank you for your strenuous efforts. / You must be tired.)*

suki *(like ~)*

dôbutsu *(animal)*

kirai *(dislike ~ / hate ~)*

minna *(everyone)*

mise *(shop / restaurant)*

osakana *(fish)*

kane *(money)*

sake *(liquor)*

osake *(liquor)*

furo *(bath)*

-mashô *(let's ~)*

kanpaisuru *(to drink a toast)*

ii *(convenient / all right)*

nomimono *(something to drink)*

kimeru *(to decide)*

supôtsu *(sports)*

amai mono *(sweets)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Watashi wa Nihon no eiga ga suki desu.
2. Watashi wa kurashikku ongaku ga suki desu.
3. Watashi wa supôtsu ga suki desu.
4. Watashi wa amai mono ga suki desu.

II. 1. Inu wa kirai desu ka?

2. Kêki wa kirai desu ka?

3. Tenisu wa kirai desu ka?

4. Banana wa kirai desu ka?

III. 1. Watashi wa kinyôbi ga ii n desu ga.

(Friday would be convenient for me...)

(Watashi wa kinyôbi ga ii desu. *("Friday is convenient for me") is also correct, but the first suggested answer is less outspoken. See Note ⑥.)*

2. Watashi wa sutêki ga ii desu. *(I would like steak.)*

or Watashi wa sutêki ni shimasu. *(I'll have steak.)*

3. Bîru no hô ga ii desu (ne). *or* Bîru ga ii desu.

(I'd prefer beer.)

4. Kamera no hô ga ii desu. *or* Kamera ga ii desu.

(A camera would be better.)

5. Eki ga ii desu (ne).

(The station would be convenient.)

EPISODE TEN

A DRIVE TO HAKONE
(For Lessons 19 & 20)

▶ Synopsis

It is late summer. Yan is listening to the weather report on TV as he loads his camera. Today he is off for a drive in the mountains with Tarô and Ms. Okada. The scenery unfolds, as they drive along the highway, to a view of Mount Fuji. Ms. Okada has made box lunches for them all, which they enjoy at the lakeside. They spend the afternoon boating and relaxing by the lake — and get caught at nightfall in a traffic jam on the way home. Ms. Okada falls asleep in the back seat of the car.

▶ Transcription

DAI JÛ WA:
SOROSORO FUJISAN GA MIERU DESHÔ

EPISODE TEN:
IT SHOULDN'T BE LONG BEFORE WE CAN SEE MT. FUJI.

[1] Yan no heya

Terebi no tenki yohô Sate, kesa mo yoku hare-mashita. Dewa, kakuchi no tenki desu. Hajime ni Tôkyôto. Kyô wa ichinichijû yoku hareru deshô. Kanagawa ken. Kyô wa ichinichijû yoku harete, atsuku naru deshô. Saitama ken. Kyô wa, ichinichijû yoku hareru deshô. Sankanbu dewa kaminari ga okiyasui node jûbun chûi shite kudasai.

[SCENE 1] *Yan's rooms*

TV weather report *It's clear again this morning. Now for regional forecasts. First, the city of Tokyo. It should be clear all day today. Kanagawa Prefecture. It should be clear all day today, and hot. Saitama Prefecture. It should be clear all day today. Watch for lightning in mountainous areas.*

[2] Ôyasan no niwa

Suzuki Oya, odekake desu ka?
Yan Ohayô gazaimasu. Kyô wa Tarô-kun tachi to doraibu ni iku n desu.
Suzuki Doraibu desu ka? Ii desu nê.
Yan Shashin o takusan totte kuru tsumori desu.
Suzuki Hâ, hâ, hâ.
Yan A! Chotto.

[SCENE 2] *The landlord's garden*

Mr. Suzuki *Oh, are you going out?*
Yan *Good morning. Today I'm going for a drive with Tarô (and some others).*
Mr. Suzuki *A drive? That's nice.*
Yan *I intend to take a lot of photographs.*
Mr. Suzuki *Hmm.*
Yan *Oh, just a moment.*

(He tries to take a picture of Mr. Suzuki.)

Suzuki E! Atashi?

Yan E! Ê.

(A car horn sounds in the background.)

Yan A, suimasen. Ato de.

Suzuki Iya, ano, â.

3 Ôyasan no ie no mae

Yan Ohayô.

Tarô A, ohayô gozaimasu.

Yan Are, Midori-san wa?

Tarô Midori wa shukudai ga takusan aru n da sô desu.

Yan Jâ, Midori-san uchi de benkyô desu ka?

Tarô Ê, kitto ima goro, isshôkenmei benkyô shite ru deshô.

Yan Â.

4 Katô-ke no niwa

(Midori, a kerchief tied around her forehead, looks out the second-story window and yawns.)

Katô fujin Midori, nan desu ka.

Katô Tarô wa Yan-san to futari de, doraibu suru tsumori ka ne?

Fujin Iie. Yan-san no kaisha no Okada-san mo isshoni iku sô desu yo.

Katô Hô.

5 Shinjuku eki nishiguchi eki mae

(Tarô stops the car where Ms. Okada is standing.)

Okada Ohayô gozaimasu.

Yan Ohayô gozaimasu.

(Yan opens the car door for Ms. Okada.)

Okada Arigatô.

6 Hashiru kuruma no naka

Okada Dôro wa suite iru deshô ka?

Tarô Ê, kôsoku-dôro wa suite iru deshô.

(They enter the expressway.)

Okada Honto.
Kôsoku-dôro wa suite imasu ne.

(He tries to take a picture of Mr. Suzuki.)

Mr. Suzuki *Who, me?*

Yan *Uh-oh.*

(A car horn sounds in the background.)

Yan *Oh, sorry. I'll take it later.*

Mr. Suzuki *[Stuttering interjections of surprise]*

SCENE 3 *In front of the landlord's house*

Yan *Good morning.*

Tarô *Ah, good morning.*

Yan *Eh? Where's Midori?*

Tarô *She said she has a lot of homework.*

Yan *So she's at home studying?*

Tarô *Yes, I'm sure she's studying hard right now.*

Yan *Ah.*

SCENE 4 *The Katôs' garden*

(Midori, a kerchief tied around her forehead, looks out the second-story window and yawns.)

Mrs. Katô *Midori, what are you doing!*

Mr. Katô *I wonder if Tarô and Yan intend to go on their drive, just the two of them.*

Mrs. Katô *No, I heard Ms. Okada, from Yan's company, is going too.*

Mr. Katô *Oh?*

SCENE 5 *The west side of Shinjuku Station*

(Tarô stops the car where Ms. Okada is standing.)

Ms. Okada *Good morning.*

Yan *Good morning.*

(Yan opens the car door for Ms. Okada.)

Ms. Okada *Thank you.*

SCENE 6 *The drive*

Ms. Okada *I wonder if the roads will be crowded?*

Tarô *The expressway shouldn't be crowded.*

(They enter the expressway.)

Ms. Okada *You were right.*
It's not crowded at all.

(They speed easily along the expressway.)

Yan Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka?

Okada Ie, mô sorosoro mieru deshô.

Tarô Hora, miemashita yo, asoko ni.

Yan Honto da.

7 Ashinoko tenbôdai

Okada Ohiru wa doko de taberu n desu ka?

Tarô Ashinoko no resutoran de tabemasen ka?

Okada Watashi minna no obentô o tsukutte kita n desu.

Tarô Ê!

Yan E! Boku to Tarô-kun no bun mo aru n desu ka?

Okada Ê.

Yan Sore wa dômo.

Tarô Obentô ga tanoshimi desu ne.

(They look down at the view of Lake Ashi.)

Yan Uwâ.

Okada Uwâ, kirei. Katô-san, ohiru niwa Ashinoko ni tsuku deshô ka?

Tarô Ê, ohiru mae ni tsuku deshô.

8 Katô-ke no daining rûmu

Midori Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de ohiru-gohan o tabete (i)ru n deshô ne.

Katô Sô da ne.

Katô fujin Ashinoko atari de tabete (i)ru kamo shiremasen nê.

Katô Ûn.

Midori Gochisôsama.

Fujin Hai.

Midori Â, a. Minna tanoshii deshô ne.

9 Ashinokohan

Tarô Uwâ, oishisô desu ne.

Okada Sâ, tabete kudasai.

Tarô Hai, itadakimasu.

Okada A, Yan-san wa kore ga ii n deshô? Dôzo.

Yan Dômo.

Tarô Ûn. Oishii.

(They speed easily along the expressway.)

Yan *Hasn't Mount Fuji come into view yet?*

Ms. Okada *It shouldn't be long.*

Tarô *Look, there it is. Over there.*

Yan *You're right.*

SCENE 7 *Lake Ashi Lookout*

Ms. Okada *Where shall we have lunch?*

Tarô *Shall we eat at a restaurant by Lake Ashi?*

Ms. Okada *I brought lunch for everyone.*

Tarô *Wow!*

Yan *You mean for me and Tarô, too?*

Ms. Okada *Yes.*

Yan *That was nice of you.*

Tarô *I'm looking forward to it.*

(They look down at the view of Lake Ashi.)

Yan *Wow!*

Ms. Okada *Wow, that's beautiful! Katô-san, will we reach Lake Ashi by noon?*

Tarô *Yes, we'll probably arrive before noon.*

SCENE 8 *The Katôs' dining room*

Midori *Right now, they must be stopping somewhere for lunch.*

Mr. Katô *Probably.*

Mrs. Katô *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.*

Mr. Katô *Hmmm.*

Midori Gochisôsama.

Mrs. Katô *All right.*

Midori *Ah, they must be having fun.*

SCENE 9 *Lake Ashi*

Tarô *Wow, that looks good!*

Ms. Okada *Please help yourself.*

Tarô *Okay.* Itadakimasu.

Ms. Okada *Ah, Yan, you'll probably like this better. Here.*

Yan *Thank you.*

Tarô *Mm. This is good.*

Yan Sakana ga iru n desu ka?

Tarô Iru n deshô, kitto. Hora, asoko de tsuri o shite imasu yo.

Okada Mizu wa tsumetaku nai deshô ka?

Yan Tsumetasô desu ne.

(Tarô comes running up. He takes the cocoa that Ms. Okada holds out.)

Tarô A, kokoa.

Okada Katô-san, mizu, tsumetakatta deshô?

Tarô Sonnani tsumetaku arimasen yo.

Okada Honto?

Tarô Â, oishii.

(The three wade barefoot in the water and play.)

10 Katô-ke no dainingu rûmu

Katô Tarô wa mada ka ne?

Katô fujin Ê. Demo, mô sorosoro kaette kuru deshô.

Katô Un sô da na.

Fujin Hai.

Katô Â.

11 Kuruma no naka

(Caught in a traffic jam, Tarô and Yan look disgruntled, but smile when they look at Ms. Okada, who is asleep in the back seat.)

Yan *Are there fish here?*

Tarô *There probably are, I'm sure. See, there's someone fishing over there.*

Ms. Okada *I wonder if the water's cold?*

Yan *It looks cold.*

(Tarô comes running up. He takes the cocoa that Ms. Okada holds out.)

Tarô *Ah, cocoa.*

Ms. Okada *Tarô, wasn't the water cold?*

Tarô *It's not that cold.*

Ms. Okada *Really?*

Tarô *Ah, that's good.*

(The three wade barefoot in the water and play.)

SCENE 10 *The Katôs' dining room*

Mr. Katô *Tarô's still not home?*

Mrs. Katô *Not yet, but he should be home soon.*

Mr. Katô *I suppose so.*

Mrs. Katô *[Pouring beer] There you go.*

Mr. Katô *Ah.*

SCENE 11 *Driving home*

(Caught in a traffic jam, Tarô and Yan look disgruntled, but smile when they look at Ms. Okada, who is asleep in the back seat.)

End of Episode Ten

Lesson 19

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: Do you think Mine-san will come?*
   B: No, I don't think so.
2. *Hasn't Mt. Fuji come into view yet?*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

(As they drive along in the car.)

Okada Dôro wa suite iru deshô ka?

Tarô Ê, kôsoku-dôro wa suite iru deshô.

(They turn onto the expressway.)

Okada Honto.
Kôsoku-dôro wa suite imasu ne.

(As they drive along in the car.)

Ms. Okada *I wonder if the roads will be crowded?*

Tarô *The expressway shouldn't be crowded.*

(They turn onto the expressway.)

Ms. Okada *You were right.*
It's not crowded at all.

WORDS & PHRASES

dôro *(road)* / suite iru *(to be empty)* / kôsoku-dôro *(expressway)* / honto *(You're right.)*

NOTES

① Dôro wa [suite iru] deshô ka?

A sentence ending in [ ] **deshô** *is used when one cannot make a definite statement about something (*[ ]**desu***). The verb in the blank is used in its plain form. When the speaker asks his question a bit uneasily, he is likely to end it with* [ ] **deshô ka**, *and the end of the sentence will have a falling intonation.*

1. *[It's raining. As they look out the window.]*
   A: Ashita hareru deshô ka?
   (Will it be clear tomorrow?)
   B: Hareru deshô.
   (It will probably be clear.)

2. **A:** Ashita mo ame deshô ka?
   (Do you think it'll rain tomorrow, too?)
   B: Ashita wa hareru deshô.
   (It'll probably clear up tomorrow.)

3. **A:** Kore tsukatte mo ii deshô ka?
   (Do you think it's okay to use this?)
   B: Ii deshô.
   (I think it's (probably) all right.)

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san are at an outside table. Mine-san is seated a short distance away reading a book.)

Sugihara Mine-san kuru deshô ka?
Kaihô Iie, tabun konai deshô.

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san are at an outside table. Mine-san is seated a short distance away reading a book.)

Sugihara *Do you think Mine-san will come over here?*
Kaihô *No, he probably won't come.*

WORDS & PHRASES

tabun *(probably)*

NOTES

② Mine-san kuru deshô ka? *(Do you think Mine-san will come?)*

This is an example of the ending discussed in Note ① above.

③ Ie, tabun [konai] deshô. *(No, he probably won't come.)*

Here is an example of a negative reply to [ ] **deshô ka.** **Konai** *is the negative form of* **kuru** *("come");* **tabun** *is used when one thinks there is an eighty or ninety percent probability of something.*

1. **A:** Mine-san wa tenisu o suru deshô ka?
   (Will Mine-san play tennis?)
   B: Ie, tabun [shinai] deshô.
   (No, he probably won't.)

2. **A:** Ashita mo samui deshô ka?
   (Will it be cold again tomorrow?)
   B: Ashita wa sonnani [samuku nai] deshô.
   (I don't think it will be all that cold tomorrow.)

Don't forget that the verb in the blank should be in the plain form. Here are a few examples of the plain negatives of some common verbs:

iku	*(go)*	→ ikanai
hanasu	*(speak)*	→ hanasanai
nomu	*(drink)*	→ nomanai
hairu	*(enter)*	→ hairanai
kaeru	*(return/go home)*	→ kaeranai
iru	*(be present)*	→ inai
okiru	*(get up)*	→ okinai
taberu	*(eat)*	→ tabenai
mieru	*(be visible)*	→ mienai
aru	*(be/have)*	→ nai

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(As they drive along in the car.)

Yan Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka?

Okada Ie, mô soro soro mieru deshô.

Tarô Hora, miemashita yo, asoko ni.

Yan Honto da.

(As they drive along in th car.)

Yan *Hasn't Mount Fuji come into view yet?*

Ms. Okada *It shouldn't be long.*

Tarô *Look, there it is. Over there.*

Yan *You're right.*

WORDS & PHRASES

Fujisan *(Mt. Fuji)* / miemasu ← mieru *(can be seen)* / soro soro *(pretty soon)* / Hora *(See!/Look!)* / miemashita ← mieru *(can be seen)* / asoko *(over there)*

NOTES

④ Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka? *(Hasn't Mt. Fuji come into view yet?)*

The words **mada** ☐**masen** *mean that the situation expressed by the verb in the blank has not yet come about.*

1. Mada Fujisan wa miemasen.
   (Mt. Fuji hasn't come into view yet.)
2. Mada shiai wa hajimarimasen.
   (The game hasn't started yet.)

The question **"Mada** ☐**masen ka?"** *expresses an eagerness for* ☐ *to happen quickly.*

Note that **mieru** *means that something comes into one's range of vision or comes naturally to be reflected in one's eyes. The thing which is visible is expressed by using the particle* **ga: "Fujisan ga miemasu"** *("I can see Mt. Fuji"). The particle* **wa** *appears in the main example to Note* ④ *becauses Mt. Fuji was the topic under discussion at the time when this sentence was used in the conversation. In exactly the same way, if a book were the topic being discussed, the basic sentence* **"Hon ga arimasu"** *would change to* **"Hon wa arimasu."**

⑤ Iie, mô soro soro mieru deshô.

(No, (but) it should come into view pretty soon.)

Here is another example of the use of **deshô**. *The expression* **mô soro soro** *means "pretty soon" or "(won't) be long now."*

A: Kaigi wa mada owaranai deshô ka?
(Hasn't the meeting ended yet?)

B: Mô soro soro owaru deshô.
(It should be over pretty soon.)

⑥ Hora, miemashita yo. *(Look, there it is.)*

[ ]**mashita** *indicates that the state being discussed is already a reality, or that that situation has already come into being.*

1.
A: Basu, kimasen ne.
(I wonder what's happened to the bus.)

B: Mô soro soro kuru deshô. Hora, kimashita yo.
(It should come pretty soon. See, here it comes.)

2.
A: Wakarimashita ka?
(Do you understand (now)?)

B: Hai, wakarimashita.
(Yes, I understand.)

When people use this pattern to ask a question, the word **mô** *is often added, like this:*

1.
A: Asa-gohan wa mô tabemashita ka?
(Have you eaten breakfast?)

B: Ee, (mô) tabemashita.
(Yes, I have.)

2.
A: Kaze wa mô naorimashita ka?
(Have you gotten over your cold?)

B: Ee, okagesama de.
(Yes, thank you.)

When someone asks **"Mô [ ]mashita ka?"** *and you want to say "not yet," you can answer just* **"Iie, mada desu"** *without repeating the verb.*

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. *Q:* A-san, kuru deshô ka?
   A: Iie, tabun_____.

2. *Q:* B-san wa kuru deshô ka?
   A: Hai, tabun_____.

3. *Q:* Ashita hareru deshô ka?
   A: Ee, tabun_____.

4. *Q:* C-san, uchi ni iru deshô ka?
   A: Iie, tabun_____.

5. *Q:* Ashita mo ame deshô ka?
   A: Iie, ashita wa_____.

II. Complete the sentences below as shown in the example.

Example: A: Asa-gohan, mô tabemashita ka?
B: Hai, (mô) tabemashita.
[Iie, mada desu.]

1. *A:* Kono hon, mô yomimashita ka?
   B: Hai, _____.

2. *A:* Kaze mô naorimashita ka?
   B: Hai, _____.

3. *A:* Shiai wa mô hajimarimashita ka?

   B: Iie, _____.

4. *A:* Katô-san wa mô dekakemashita ka?

   B: Hai, _____.

5. *A:* Sôji wa mô owarimashita ka?

   B: Iie, _____.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "ba," "bi," "bu," "be," *and* "bo" *are written in* hiragana *as follows:*

ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ
ba	bi	bu	be	bo

ば ばんごはん *(supper)* ばんごう *(number)* たばこ *(cigarette)*

び ゆうびんkyoく *(post office)* にちようび *(Sunday)*

ぶ ゆうべ *(yesterday evening)* べんkyô *(study)*

べ たべる *(eat)*

ぼ ぼう*し *(hat/cap)*

* *When the vowel sound is lengthened to* "bô," *it is written* ぼう.

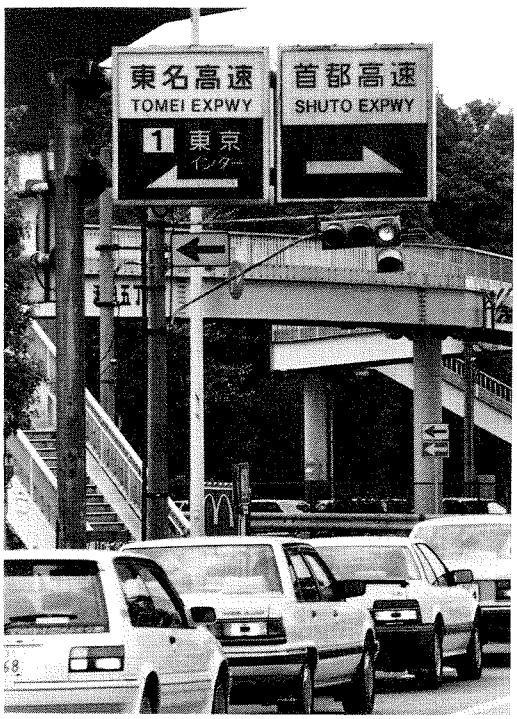
The syllables "pa," "pi," "pu," "pe," *and* "po" *are written like this:*

ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ
pa	pi	pu	pe	po

Culture & Life

1. Expressways

In addition to the numerous expressways in and around the Tokyo Metropolitan area, there are also expressways which spread out from Tokyo to all other main areas of the country. On weekdays these roads are crowded day and night with an unbroken stream of trucks carrying goods, and on holidays they are crowded with people like Yan and his friends who are out for fun. Crowded as they are, it is hard to call these roads "expressways," for it's often impossible to drive at a reasonably fast rate; they can't be called "freeways," either, for Japan's expressways are all toll roads.



Signs showing the way to the **Tômei** ***Expressway and the*** **Shuto** ***Expressway.***

An expressway sign. The top line warns drivers that traffic is backed up for 6 kilometers between **kinshichô** ***and*** **keiyôguchi** ***(in Tokyo).***

2. Mt. Fuji and Hakone

Hakone is the name of an area famous for Lake Ashi (which appeared in the skit), hot springs, and various spots of historical interest. It is close enough to Tokyo that people can go there from the capital either by train or by car just for day trips. On the way, there is a good view of Mt. Fuji, which could be called the symbol of Japan, and everyone, Japanese or not, seems to agree that it is a beautiful mountain.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

dôro *(road)*

deshô *((will) probably be ~)*

deshô ka? *(Will it be ~ / Do you think ~?)*

ame *(rain)*

nai *(there isn't)*

mô soro soro *(pretty soon)*

mô *(already)*

mada *(yet)*

kaze *(cold)*

naoru *(to get over / to get well)*

suite iru *(to be empty)*

hareru *(to clear up)*

tabun *(probably)*

mieru *(to be able to be seen)*

hajimaru *(to begin / to start)*

wakaru *(to understand)*

yoku *(well)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Iie, tabun konai deshô.
(No, he probably won't come.)

2. Hai, tabun kuru deshô.
(Yes, he'll probably come.)

3. Ee, tabun hareru deshô.
(Yes, it'll probably clear up.)

4. Iie, tabun inai deshô.
(No, I doubt if he's in.)

5. Iie, ashita wa hareru deshô.
   (No, it'll probably clear up tomorrow.)

II. 1. Hai, (mô) yomimashita.
   (Yes, I've (already) read it.)
2. Hai, (mô) naorimashita.
   (Yes, I've gotten over it.)
3. Iie, mada desu.
   (No, it hasn't started yet.)
4. Hai, (mô) dekakemashita.
   (Yes, he's (already) left.)
5. Iie, mada desu.
   (No, I haven't finished yet.)

Lesson 20

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: The water's cold, isn't it?*
   B: No, it's not so cold.
2. *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.*
3. *It looks delicious.*

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI SKIT 1

(Sugihara-san and Mine-san near the side of a pool.)

Sugihara Pûru no mizu tsumetai deshô ka?
Mine Ê, tsumetai deshô. A. Asoko ni Kaihô-san ga imasu yo.
Sugihara E, doko desu ka?
Mine Hora, asoko.

(Sugihara-san calls out to Kaihô-san, who is swimming in the middle of the pool.)

Sugihara Kaihô-san. Mizu tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô Ê? Nan desu ka?
Sugihara Mizu, tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô Ê? Kikoemasen yo.
Sugihara Mizu, tsumetai deshô?
Kaihô Ie, sonnani tsumetaku arimasen yo.
Sugihara Sô desu ka.

(Sugihara-san and Mine-san near the side of a pool.)

Sugihara *Do you think the water in the pool is cold?*
Mine *Oh, it must be cold. Look, there's Kaihô-san over there.*
Sugihara *Where?*
Mine *See? Over there.*

(Sugihara-san calls out to Kaihô-san, who is swimming in the middle of the pool.)

Sugihara *Kaihô-san, the water's cold, isn't it?*
Kaihô *Huh? What?*
Sugihara *The water's cold, isn't it?*
Kaihô *What? I can't hear you.*
Sugihara *The water's cold, isn't it?*
Kaihô *No, it's not that cold.*
Sugihara *Really?*

(Sugihara-san goes to the water and tests it.)

Sugihara Ara, honto.
Tsumetaku arimasen ne.

(Sugihara-san returns to where Mine-san is waiting.)

Mine Pûru no mizu, tsumetakatta deshô?

Sugihara Iie, sonnani tsumetaku ariamsen deshita yo.

(Sugihara-san goes to the water and tests it.)

Sugihara *Oh, you're right.*
It isn't cold.

(Sugihara-san returns to where Mine-san is waiting.)

Mine *The water in the pool was cold, wasn't it?*

Sugihara *No, it wasn't all that cold.*

WORDS & PHRASES

pûru *(swimming pool)* / mizu *(water)* / tsumetai *(cold)* / kikoemasen ← kikoeru *(can be heard)* / sonnani *(that much / to that degree)*

NOTES

① Mizu, tsumetai deshô? *(The water is cold, isn't it?)*

When a sentence ending in **deshô** *is spoken with a final rising intonation, it shows that the speaker is asking the listener for confirmation. The feeling of this pattern is fundamentally different from the one in which the first speaker asks,* **"Tsumetai deshô ka?"** *and the second speaker answers,* **"Ee, tsumetai deshô."**

A: Sono okashi, oishii deshô?
(That cake is good, don't you think?)

B: Ee, honto.
(Yes, it really is.)

A: Anata mo iku deshô?
(You're going too, aren't you?)

B: Ee, ikimasu.
(Yes, I'm going.)

A: Sore, muzukashii deshô?
(Isn't that difficult?)

B: Ie, sonnani muzukashiku arimasen yo.
(No, it's not all that difficult.)

② Kikoemasen yo. *(I can't hear you.)*

Kikoeru *means that a sound comes to be heard of itself, or that a sound enters one's ears naturally. It thus has the same relationship to "hear" that* **mieru** *has to "see." (See Lesson 19, Note ④.)*

[On the phone]

A: Sumimasen. Yoku kikoenai n desu ga...
(I'm sorry but I can't hear you very well...)

B: Moshi moshi, kikoemasu ka?
(Hello? Can you hear me (now)?)

A: Hai, kikoemasu.
(Yes, I can hear you.)

③ **Mine:** Pûru no mizu, tsumetakatta deshô?
(Wasn't the water in the pool cold?)

Sugihara: Iie, sonnani tsumetaku arimasen deshita yo.
(No, it wasn't all that cold.)

Mine-san's question is an example of the usage in Note ① above. They both used the past tense because Sugihara-san had just gone to test the water, and they are referring to her reaction to the temperature of the water at that time.

[To B, who has just come in from outdoors]

A: Soto wa samukatta deshô?
(Wasn't it cold outside?)

B: Iie, sonnani samuku arimasen deshita.
(No, it wasn't that cold.)

▶ *FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN I*

(The Katôs' dining room)

Midori Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de ohiru-gohan o tabete (i)ru n deshô ne.

Katô Sô da ne.

Katô fujin Ashinoko atari de tabete (i)ru kamo shiremasen nê.

(The Katôs' dining room)

Midori *Right now, they must be stopping somewhere for lunch.*

Mr. Katô *Probably.*

Mrs. Katô *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.*

WORDS & PHRASES

imagoro *(about now)* / minna *(all of them)* / dokoka *(somewhere)* / ohiru-gohan *(lunch)* / tabete (i)ru ← taberu *(to eat)* / Ashinoko *(Lake Ashi)* / ～ atari *(around)*

NOTES

④ Ashinoko atari de tabete iru kamo shiremasen ne.
(Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.)

kamo shiremasen *is used to state the speaker's feeling that something is a possibility.* **deshô**, *on the other hand, shows that the speaker feels that the probability of something occurring is fairly high.* **kamo shiremasen** *indicates a lower degree of certainty.*

1. Watashi wa rainen Nihon e iku kamo shiremasen.
(I may go to Japan next year.)

2.
A: Tanaka-san wa konai kamo shiremasen yo.
(Tanaka-san may not come.)
B: Sô kamo shiremasen ne.
(Maybe so.)

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

(Lake Ashi)

Tarô Uwâ, oishisô desu ne.
Okada Sâ, tabete kudasai.
Tarô Hai, itadakimasu.
Okada A, Yan-san wa kore ga ii n deshô? Dôzo.
Yan Dômo.
(Tarô eats.)
Tarô Ûn. Oishii.

(Lake Ashi)

Tarô *Wow, that looks good!*
Ms. Okada *Please help yourself.*
Tarô *Okay.* Itadakimasu.
Ms. Okada *Ah, Yan, you'll probably like this better. Here.*
Yan *Thank you.*
(Tarô eats.)
Tarô *Mm. This is good.*

WORDS & PHRASES

oishii *(good/delicious)* / Itadakimasu. *(Literally "I'm going to partake (of this food).")*

NOTES

⑤ Oishi sô desu ne. *(It looks delicious.)*

sô *is used to indicate that something looks* [ ] *(just by its very appearance). Let's pay attention to when Tarô said what he said. When he saw the lunchbox that Ms. Okada held out, he said* **"Oishisô!"** *But after he took a bite he said* **"Oishii!"** *Here are some examples that show how this form is made:*

oishii	*(is delicious):*	oishi i	+ sô	→	oishisô	*(looks delicious)*
omoshiroi	*(is interesting):*	omoshiro i	+ sô	→	omoshirosô	*(looks interesting)*
atsui	*(is hot):*	atsu i	+ sô	→	atsusô	*(looks hot)*
samui	*(is cold):*	samu i	+ sô	→	samusô	*(looks cold)*
amai	*(is sweet):*	ama i	+ sô	→	amasô	*(looks sweet)*
ureshii	*(is glad):*	ureshi i	+ sô	→	ureshisô	*(looks glad)*

Now, compare the two sentences below:

1. Kono kêki wa oishisô desu.
   (This cake looks good.)
2. Kono kêki wa oishii sô desu.
   (I heard that this cake is good.)

Sentence 2 is an example of reported speech. See Lesson 17, Note ③.

Exercises

I. What can you say in Japanese in the following situations?

Example: (Proudly showing a big fish you've just caught.)
It's big, isn't it?
Answer: Ôkii deshô?

1. (In Hawaii, to a Japanese you have met there)
It's hot in Hawaii, isn't it?

Hawaii (Hawai)

2. *(To a friend who has come to visit you in your new house)*
   It's small, isn't it?
   small (semai)

3. *(When you and your friends are eating a cake you baked yourself, you are quite proud of the way it turned out)*
   This cake tastes delicious, doesn't it?

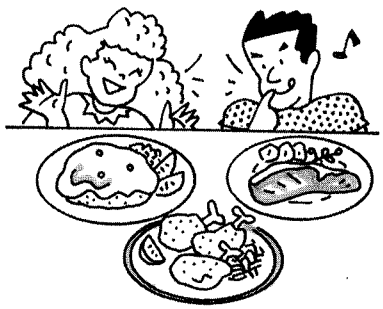
4. *(In Japan, to someone who has just returned from a trip to Hawaii.)*
   It was hot in Hawaii, wasn't it?

5. *(Pointing out the window)*
   You can see Mt. Fuji, can't you?

II. *Look at the pictures and follow the instructions. Use "*_____ sô desu ne*" to answer the questions.*

① *Guess what they are saying to each other.*

1.



oishii *(delicious)*

2.

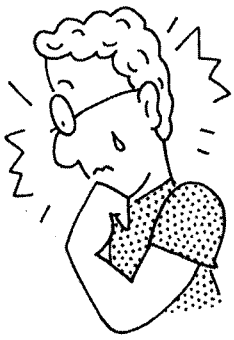
takai *(expensive)*

② *Think what you can say to the people in the pictures to tell them how they look.*

3.

ureshii *(happy)*

4.



kanashii *(sad)*

5.

nemui *(sleepy)*

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

Today's writing lesson focuses on the hiragana *letters* は, へ, *and* を. *You've already learned that* は *represents the syllable* "ha." *But in sentences it is also used to write the grammatical particle* **wa**.

は

これは　ほんです。
Kore wa　hon desu.
(This is a book.)

たばこは　すいません。
Tabako wa　suimasen.
(I don't smoke cigarettes.)

The letter へ *is also one you've already learned. You know that it is read* "he." *But it is also used to write the particle* **e**.

へ

うみへ　いきます。
Umi e　ikimasu.
(I'm going to the beach.)

たろう さんは　だいがくへ　いきます。
Tarô-san　wa　daigaku　e　ikimasu.
(Tarô is going to go to the university.)

And finally there is one new hiragana *letter you need to learn:* を. *In modern Japanese it does not appear in words like nouns and verbs, but is used only to write the grammatical particle* **o**.

を

しんぶんを　よみます。
Shinbun　o　yomimasu.
(I read a newspaper.)

しちじごろ　あさごはんを　たべます。
Shichijigoro　asagohan　o　tabemasu.
(I eat breakfast about seven o'clock.)

When Japanese is written in hiragana, *particles like* wa, e, *and* o *come directly after the word they follow without any intervening space.*

The period at the end of each sentence is written with the sign " 。".

Culture & Life

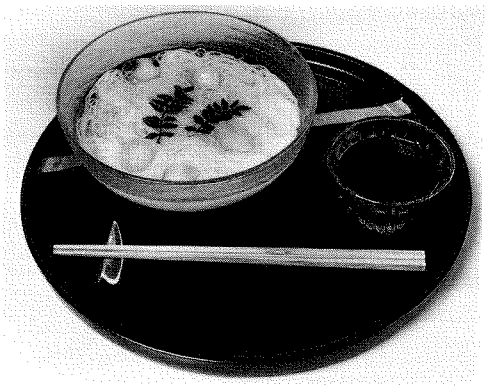
1. Traffic Jams

Traffic jams are such ordinary occurrences in Japan's big cities that no one gives them a second thought. On weekdays the roads are crowded with people going to work, delivering goods, making business calls, and so on. And on the weekends, they are crowded with people who've gone somewhere for fun and relaxation. The worst jams occur at the end of a holiday weekend when countless hordes of people choose the same evening to return to the city. On such occasions traffic may get stuck in an unbroken chain a dozen or more kilometers long.

2. Hiyamugi

The members of the Katô family who did not go on the outing to Lake Ashi were shown having **hiyamugi** *for lunch.* **Hiyamugi** *is the name of a kind of white, very fine noodles eaten chilled in the summer.*

Did you notice that Mr. Katô ate the noodles with a slurping sound? In Japan, eating noodles noisily like this is not thought to be bad manners—many people even think that it is the proper way to eat them.



Hiyamugi *served in a bowl of ice water next to a small container of the sauce in which the noodles are dipped before eaten.*

Words & Phrases to Memorize

mizu *(water)*
deshô *(isn't it)*
dokoka *(somewhere)*
ohirugohan *(lunch)*
~sô desu *(look ~)*
kikoeru *(to be able to be heard)*
~kamo shiremasen *(may/might)*
amai *(sweet)*
semai *(small)*
ureshii *(happy)*
kanashii *(sad)*

Answers & Comments

I.
1. Hawai wa atsui deshô?
2. Semai deshô?
3. Kono kêki, oishii deshô?
4. Hawai wa atsukatta deshô?
5. Fuji san ga mieru deshô?

II.

① 1. Oishisô desu ne.
2. Takasô desu ne.

② 3. Ureshisô desu ne.
4. Kanashisô desu ne.
5. Nemusô desu ne.

EPISODE ELEVEN — A CONSTRUCTION SITE (For Lessons 21 & 22)

▶ Synopsis

Yan visits the site of a high-rise condominium building designed by his firm. He puts on a work jacket and safety helmet, and climbs the scaffolding to the top — a little nervously. From the top of the building, he gets a fine view of Mount Fuji and the surrounding countryside. He then inspects a very well-appointed (and expensive) model room.

▶ Transcription

DAI JÛICHI WA:
WATASHI, EIGO WA HANASE-MASEN YO.

EPISODE ELEVEN:
I CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH.

1 Dai Ni Sekkei-shitsu

Yan Kobayashi-san, kore ga mitai n desu ga, mirareru deshô ka?

Kobayashi Â, itsu demo miraremasu yo. Watashi ga annai shimasu. Yan-san, itsu ga ii desu ka?

Yan Ê, kyô wa ikaga desu ka?

Kobayashi Kyô? Kyô wa ikemasen nê.

Yan Watashi hitori dewa muri deshô ka?

Kobayashi Yan-san hitori ja ikemasen yo. Michi ga wakaranai deshô.

Takahashi Kobayashi-san.

Kobayashi Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru sô desu yo.

Takahashi Yan-san, kaeri wa hitori de kaeremasu ne?

Yan Ê, kaeremasu.

Takahashi Dewa, isshoni kuruma de ikimashô.

Yan Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

SCENE 1 *Design Section No. 2*

Yan *Mr. Kobayashi, I'd like to see this, but I wonder if it's possible?*

Mr. Kobayashi *Ah, you can see it anytime. I'll guide you. When would you like to go?*

Yan *How about today?*

Mr. Kobayashi *Today? I can't go today.*

Yan *Would it be impossible for me to go by myself?*

Mr. Kobayashi *You couldn't go alone. You don't know the way, do you?*

Mr. Takahashi *Mr. Kobayashi...*

Mr. Kobayashi *Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.*

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, you can get home by yourself, right?*

Yan *Yes, I can.*

Mr. Takahashi *Well then, let's go together by car.*

Yan *I appreciate it.*

[2] Kensetsu genba

Takahashi Koko ni ite kudasai.

Yan Hai.

(Mr. Takahashi calls to Yan from the office.)

Takahashi Yan-san, Yan-san.

Yamamoto Ano hito, gaikokujin desu ne. Komatta na. Watashi, eigo wa hanasemasen yo. Harô. Hau â yû?

Yan Hajimemashite. Yan desu.

Yamamoto Ê!

Takahashi Ha ha, daijôbu desu yo. Yan-san wa Nihongo ga dekimasu. Yan-san, kochira Yamamoto-san desu.

Yamamoto Yamamoto desu. Dôzo yoroshiku.

Yan Yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Takahashi Yan-san, kaeri no eki wa wakarimasu ne?

Yan Ê, wakarimasu. Daijôbu desu.

Takahashi Dewa, Yamamoto-san, yoroshiku onegai shimasu.

Yamamoto Hai.

Takahashi Ja.

(Mr. Yamamoto guides Yan.)

Yamamoto Dôzo.

SCENE 2 *The construction site*

Mr. Takahashi *Please wait here.*

Yan *All right.*

(Mr. Takahashi calls to Yan from the office.)

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, Yan.*

Mr. Yamamoto *That man's a foreigner, isn't he. What'll I do? I can't speak English. [in English] Hello. How are you?*

Yan *Pleased to meet you. My name is Yan.*

Mr. Yamamoto *Eh?*

Mr. Takahashi *[Laughs] It's all right. Yan knows Japanese. Yan, this is Mr. Yamamoto.*

Mr. Yamamoto *I'm Yamamoto. How do you do?*

Yan *Pleased to meet you.*

Mr. Takahashi *Yan, you know the station to get back home, right?*

Yan *Yes, I do. I'll be all right.*

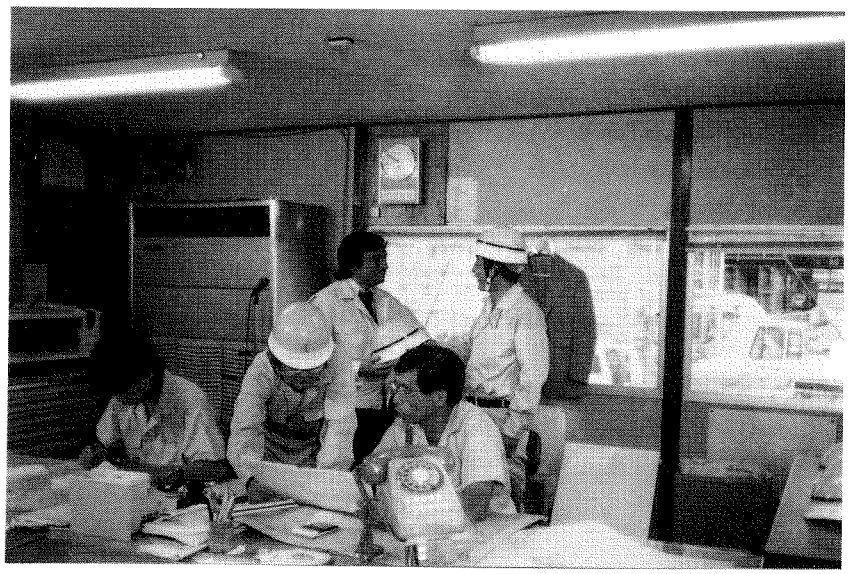
Mr. Takahashi *Well then, Mr. Yamamoto, please look after him.*

Mr. Yamamoto *All right.*

Mr. Takahashi *Well then...*

(Mr. Yamamoto guides Yan.)

Mr. Yamamoto *Please (come this way).*



3 Kenchiku genba no jimusho

Yamamoto Kiraremasu ka?
Chiisaku arimasen ka?

Yan Ê, daijôbu. Kiraremasu.

Yamamoto Dewa, kono herumetto o kabutte kudasai.

Yan Hai.

SCENE 3 *Office on the construction site*

Mr. Yamamoto *Can you wear it?*
Isn't it too small?

Yan *It's all right. I can wear it.*

Mr. Yamamoto *Well then, please put on this helmet.*

Yan *All right.*

4 Kensetsu genba

Yamamoto Noboremasu ka?

Yan Hai.

Yamamoto Kiotsukete kudasai yo.
Daijôbu desu ka?

Yan Hai.

Yamamoto Wataremasu ka?

Yan Hai.

Yamamoto Ganbatte kudasai. Ato hitoiki desu yo.
Dô desu?
Subarashii nagame deshô?

Yan Ii desu nê.

Yamamoto A! Hora, asoko ni Fujisan ga miemasu yo.

Yan E, doko desu ka?

Yamamoto Asoko desu. Miemasen ka?

SCENE 4 *The construction site*

Mr. Yamamoto *Can you climb up?*

Yan *Yes.*

Mr. Yamamoto *Please be careful.*
Are you all right?

Yan *Yes.*

Mr. Yamamoto *Well, can you get across?*

Yan *Yes.*

Mr. Yamamoto *Hang on. Just one last stretch.*
What do you think?
It's a splendid view, isn't it?

Yan *It's nice, isn't it?*

Mr. Yamamoto *Oh, look, Mount Fuji is visible over there.*

Yan *Eh? Where?*

Mr. Yamamoto *Over there. Can't you see it?*

Yan Â, miemasu. A, asoko ga eki desu ne?

Yamamoto Ê.

Yan Aruite jûgo-fun gurai deshô ka?

Yamamoto Iie, go-fun de ikemasu yo.

Yan Ii tokoro desu nê.

Yamamoto Ano kawa de tsuri mo dekimasu yo. Ja, ikimashô.

Yan Anô, moderu rûmu wa miraremasen ka?

Yamamoto Ê, miraremasu yo.

5 Moderu rûmu

Annaigakari Dôzo agatte kudasai.

Yan Hai. Kono heya wa, shosai ni tsukaemasu ne.

Annaigakari Ikaga desu ka?

(She shows Yan another room.)

Annaigakari Kono heya wa, beddo ga futatsu okemasu.

Yan Hiroi heya desu nê.

Annaigakari Ê, nijû-nin gurai hairemasu. Pâtî mo dekimasu.

Yan Washitsu mo arimasu ne.

Annaigakari Ê. Koko kara beranda ni derare-masu.

Yan Subarashii desu nê. Watashi mo konna manshon ni sumitai desu ne.

Annaigakari Dôzo osuwari kudasai. Kore ga panfuretto desu.

Yan A! Ikura desu ka?

Annaigakari Nedan desu ka?

Yan Ê.

Annaigakari Nanasenman-en desu.

Yan E! Nanasenman-en?

Annaigakari Ikaga desu ka?

Yan Iie, watashi niwa totemo kaemasen.

Annaigakari Watashi nimo kaemasen. Dôzo goyukkuri.

Yan *Ah, I see it. Oh, and the station's over there, isn't it?*

Mr. Yamamoto *Yes.*

Yan *Is it about a 15-minute walk?*

Mr. Yamamoto *No, you can get there in five minutes.*

Yan *It's a nice place, isn't it?*

Mr. Yamamoto *You can fish in that river, too. Well then, let's go.*

Yan *Isn't it possible to see a model room?*

Mr. Yamamoto *Yes, it is.*

SCENE 5 *The model room*

Guide *Please come in.*

Yan *All right. This room could be used for a study, couldn't it?*

Guide *What do you think?*

(She shows Yan another room.)

Guide *You can put two beds in this room.*

Yan *It's a big room, isn't it?*

Guide *Yes, it holds about 20 people. You could even have a party.*

Yan *There's a Japanese-style room too, isn't there?*

Guide *Yes. You can go out to the veranda from here.*

Yan *It's splendid, isn't it? I'd like to live in a condominium like this, too.*

Guide *Please have a seat. Here is a pamphlet.*

Yan *Ah. How much is it?*

Guide *The price?*

Yan *Yes.*

Guide *It's 70 million yen.*

Yan *Eh? 70 million yen?*

Guide *How about it?*

Yan *No, I could never afford it.*

Guide *Neither could I. Please take your time.*

End of Episode Eleven

Lesson 21

Today's Expressions

1. *I can't speak English.*
2. *Yan knows Japanese.*

Today's Lesson

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(Mine-san, Kaihô-san, and Sugihara-san are on a boat.)

Mine Kono fune, shizumu kamo shiremasen yo.

Sugihara Ê.

Mine Sugihara-san, oyogemasu ka?

Sugihara Hai, oyogemasu.

Mine Kaihô-san, anata wa oyogemasu ka?

Kaihô Hai, oyogemasu.

Mine Dewa hayaku.

Sugihara Hai.

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san dive into the water and look back at Mine-san, who is still in the boat.)

Kaihô Are! Mine-san wa?

Mine Watashi wa oyogenai n desu.

(Mine-san, Kaihô-san, and Sugihara-san are on a boat.)

Mine *This boat may sink.*

Sugihara *Yes.*

Mine *Sugihara-san, can you swim?*

Sugihara *Yes, I can.*

Mine *Kaihô-san, can you swim?*

Kaihô *Yes, I can swim.*

Mine *Then, quick...!*

Sugihara *Right.*

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san dive into the water and look back at Mine-san, who is still in the boat.)

Kaihô *Hey, what about you, Mine-san?*

Mine *I can't swim!*

WORDS & PHRASES

fune *(boat)* / shizumu *(to sink)* / oyogemasu ← oyogu *(to swim)* / hayaku *(quickly)* / oyogenai ← oyogu *(to swim)*

NOTES

① Shizumu kamo shiremasen yo. *(It may sink.)*

[ ] **kamo shiremasen**, *which was explained in Note ④ of the last lesson, expresses possibility, remember?*

1. **A:** Yamada-san no jûsho ga wakaranai n desu ga...
   (I don't know Yamada-san's address, but...)
   B: Tanaka-san ga shitte iru kamo shiremasen yo.
   (Tanaka-san may know what it is.)
2. Sugihara-san wa konai kamo shiremasen ne. Okâsan ga byôki da sô desu kara.
   (Sugihara-san may not come. She told me her mother's sick.)

② Oyogemasu ka? *(Can you swim?)*

Here we're going to start studying ways of expressing ability. Verbs in Japanese have what is called a potential form. The plain potential form of the verb **oyogu** *("swim") is* **oyogeru**, *and the polite potential form is* **oyogemasu**, *both meaning "be able to swim."*

1. *[To a person who has been sick in bed for a long time]*
   A: Arukemasu ka?
   (Can you walk?)
   B: Hai, daijôbu desu. Arukemasu.
   (Yes, it's OK. I can walk.)
2. **A:** Anata wa hiragana ga yomemasu ka?
   (Can you read hiragana*?)*
   B: Hai, yomemasu.
   (Yes, I can.)

When a verb is put in its potential form, the particle used changes from **o** *to* **ga**:

hiragana **o** yomu → hiragana **ga** yomeru
(read hiragana*)* *(be able to read* hiragana*)*

Yan-san wa Nihongo ga hanasemasu.
(Yan can speak Japanese.)

③ Watashi wa oyogenai n desu. *(I can't swim!)*

To tell what a person can't do or what isn't possible, the negative form of a potential verb is used. The verb meaning "swim" has a plain negative potential, **oyogenai**, *and a polite negative potential,* **oyogemasen**, *both of which mean "be unable to swim." Here, since the verb is used in combination with* **n desu** *to explain the reason why Mine-san didn't jump into the water, it is the plain form which is used.*

Here is a list of a few representative verbs with their potential forms:

Dictionary form		***potential*** *(affirmative)*		***potential*** *(negative)*	
		plain	*polite*	*plain*	*polite*
oyogu	*(swim)*	oyogeru	oyogemasu	oyogenai	oyogemasen
aruku	*(walk)*	arukeru	arukemasu	arukenai	arukemasen
yomu	*(read)*	yomeru	yomemasu	yomenai	yomemasen
hanasu	*(speak)*	hanaseru	hanasemasu	hanasenai	hanasemasen
iku	*(go)*	ikeru	ikemasu	ikenai	ikemasen
utau	*(sing)*	utaeru	utaemasu	utaenai	utaemasen

▶ *MINI-SKIT II* *(At a tryout for a theatrical group)*

(Sugihara-san enters and sits down.)

Kaihô Dewa tsugi no kata dôzo.

Sugihara Hai. Sugihara Miki desu.
Yoroshiku onegaishimasu.

Mine Anata dansu ga dekimasu ka?

Sugihara Hai, dekimasu.

(She stands up and starts to dance.)

Sugihara Ichi, ni, tantakatatta.

Kaihô A, a, kekkô desu.

(Sugihara-san enters and sits down.)

Kaihô *Will the next person please come in?*

Sugihara *I'm Miki Sugihara.*
I'm looking forward to trying out for you.

Mine *Can you dance?*

Sugihara *Yes.*

(She stands up and starts to dance.)

Sugihara *One, two, pon, pon, pon.*

Kaihô *OK, OK, that's fine.*

(She sits down again.)

Kaihô Anata wa eigo ga dekimasu ka?

Sugihara Hai, sukoshi dekimasu.

(In awful pronunciation:)

Jisu izu a pen.

Jisu izu a bukku.

(She sits down again.)

Kaihô *Do you know English?*

Sugihara *Yes, a little.*

(In awful pronunciation:)

This is a pen.

This is a book.

WORDS & PHRASES

dewa *(well then)* / tsugi no kata *(the next person)* / dôzo *(please)* / anata *(you)* / dansu *(dance)* / eigo *(English)* / sukoshi *(a little)*

NOTES

④ ☐ ga dekimasu.

The polite potential form of the verb **suru** *("do") is* **dekimasu**, *and the plain potential is* **dekiru**.

dansu o suru → dansu ga dekiru
(dance) *(be able to dance)*

sukî o suru → sukî ga dekiru
(ski) *(be able to ski)*

kuruma no unten o suru → kuruma no unten ga dekiru
(drive a car) *(be able to drive a car)*

The sentence **"Eigo ga dekimasu"** *means that a person can read, write, and speak English. The Japanese for "He can speak English" is* **"Eigo ga hanasemasu."**

⑤ Sukoshi dekimasu.

Sukoshi *("a little") is used here to express a slight degree of something. To say that a person can do something well, the Japanese use* **"Yoku dekimasu."**

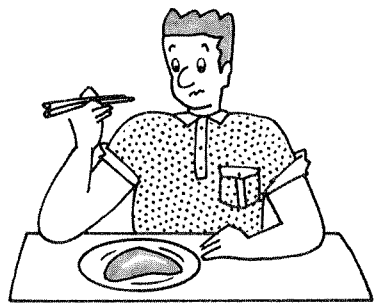
1. Watashi wa eigo ga sukoshi dekimasu.
   (I know a little English.)
2. Yan-san wa nihongo ga yoku dekimasu.
   (Yan is good at Japanese.)

Exercises

I. Give answers about yourself to the following questions.

1. Dansu ga dekimasu ka?

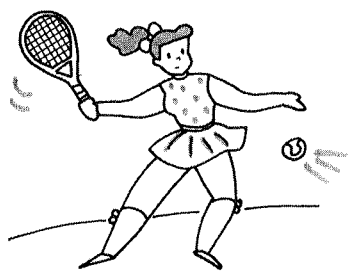
2. Rebâ ga taberaremasu ka?



rebâ *(liver)*

3. Oyogemasu ka?

4. Tenisu ga dekimasu ka?



5. Supeingo ga hanasemasu ka?

supeingo *(Spanish)*

6. Conpyûtâ ga tsukaemasu ka?

conpyûtâ *(computer)*

II. Make questions to ask a person if he can do the things mentioned.

1. *ski*
2. *cook*
3. *drive a car*
4. *speak Chinese*
5. *play the piano*

---

to cook (ryôri o suru)
to drive a car (kuruma no unten o suru)
Chinese (Chûgokugo)
to play the piano (piano o hiku)

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "kya," "kyu," *and* "kyo" *are written like this in* hiragana:

きゃ　きゅ　きょ
kya　kyu　kyo

In writing these syllables, be careful of the difference in the size of ゃ, ゅ *and* ょ *compared with* き.

きゃ　おきゃくさん
(guest)

きゅ　きゅうまい　やきゅう*
(nine sheets)　*(baseball)*

きょ　きょねん　ゆうびんきょく　きょう*
(last year)　*(post office)*　*(today)*

* *When the vowel sounds of* "kyu" *and* "kyo" *are lengthened to* "kyû" *and* "kyô," *they are written* きゅう *and* きょう *respectively.*

The syllables "gya," "gyu," *and* "gyo" *are written as follows in* hiragana:

ぎゃ　ぎゅ　ぎょ
gya　gyu　gyo

Culture & Life

"Haro. Haw ah you?"

These are the words that Mr. Yamamoto, the foreman at the construction site, used to greet Yan. When confronted with someone from a foreign country, most Japanese feel that they must use English or they won't be understood; to them, "foreigner" equals "someone from an English-speaking country who of course knows no Japanese." So there are many who struggle to produce the one or two phrases of greeting that they remember from school, and shake hands awkwardly in the middle of a bow.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

fune *(boat)*
shitte iru *(to know)*
okâsan *(mother)*
byôki *(sick)*
aruku *(to walk)*
utau *(to sing)*
sukoshi *(a little)*
dekiru *(to be able to do)*
unten *(driving)*
yoku *(well)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. *If you can,* Hai, dekimasu.
If not, Iie, dekimasen.
2. *If you can,* Hai, taberaremasu.
If not, Iie, taberaremasen.
3. *If you can,* Hai, oyogemasu.
If not, Iie, oyogemasen.
4. *If you can,* Hai, dekimasu.
If not, Iie, dekimasen.
5. *If you can,* Hai, hanasemasu.
If not, Iie, hanasemasen.
If only a little bit, Hai, sukoshi hanasemasu.
6. *If you can,* Hai, tsukaemasu.
If not, Iie, tsukaemasen.

II. 1. Sukî ga dekimasu ka?
2. Ryôri ga dekimasu ka?
3. Kuruma no unten ga dekimasu ka?
4. Chûgokugo ga hanasemasu ka?
5. Piano ga hikemasu ka?

Lesson 22

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: Can you wear it? Is it too small?*
   B: No, it's all right. I can wear them.
2. *The picture on this TV monitor isn't clear.*

Today's Lesson

► FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

(At the Institute of Modern Architecture)

(Yan is looking at the model and blueprints for a building.)

Yan Kobayashi-san, kore ga mitai n desu ga, mirareru deshô ka?

Kobayashi Â, itsu demo miraremasu yo. Watashi ga annai shimasu. Yan-san, itsu ga ii desu ka?

Yan Ê, kyô wa ikaga desu ka?

Kobayashi Kyô? Kyô wa ikemasen nê.

Yan Watashi hitori dewa muri deshô ka?

Kobayashi Yan-san hitori ja ikemasen yo. Michi ga wakaranai deshô.

Takahashi Kobayashi-san.

(Mr. Takahashi gestures that he can take Yan.)

Kobayashi Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru sô desu yo.

(Yan is looking at the model and blueprints for a building.)

Yan *Mr. Kobayashi, I'd like to see this, but I wonder if it's possible?*

Mr. Kobayashi *Ah, you can see it anytime. I'll guide you. When would you like to go?*

Yan *How about today?*

Mr. Kobayashi *Today? I can't go today.*

Yan *Would it be impossible for me to go by myself?*

Mr. Kobayashi *You couldn't go alone. You don't know the way, do you?*

Mr. Takahashi *Mr. Kobayashi...*

(Mr. Takahashi gestures that he can take Yan.)

Mr. Kobayashi *Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.*

WORDS & PHRASES

mitai ←miru *(to see)* / mirareru ←miru *(to see)* / itsu demo *(at any time)* / annai suru *(to show (someone) the way)* / ii *(convenient)* / kyô *(today)* / ikemasen ←iku *(to go)* / hitori de *(by oneself/alone)* / muri *(too much to expect)* / michi ga wakaru *(to know the way)* / annai dekiru ←annai suru *(to guide someone)*

NOTES

① Kore ga [mi]tai n desu ga...
(I'd like to see this, but...)

This is an example of stating what one wants to do in a mild way by using the expression [ ]**tai n desu ga**, *which was introduced in Lesson 17, Note ⑥.*

② [Mirareru] deshô ka?
(Is it possible to see it?)

Mirareru *is the plain potential form of* **miru** *("to see"). As you have already learned, the plain form of a verb is the one which is used before* **deshô ka**.

The use of **deshô ka** *after a verb makes a question somewhat milder in tone. Compare the two sentences below. Question b) ends with a falling intonation.*

a) Kore miraremasu ka? *(Can I see this?)*

b) Kore mirareru deshô ka? *(Would it be possible for me to see this?)*

Now, let's take a look at one new use of the potential. Notes ② and ④ in Lesson 21 dealt with ability (technique), but this new use is concerned with whether things are in a state in which one can exercise one's ability. Compare the two sentences below:

a. Watashi wa oyogemasen.
(I can't swim.)

b. Kono kawa dewa oyogemasen. Abunai desu.
(You can't swim in this river. It's dangerous.)

1. *[At the building site, as Yan changes into workman's clothing.]*

Yamamoto: Kiraremasu ka? Chiisaku arimasen ka?
(Can you wear it? It isn't too small?)

Yan: Ê, daijôbu. Kiraremasu.
(It's all right. I can wear it.)

2. *[As Yan is viewing the model condominium.]*

Annaigakari: Kono heya wa, beddo ga futatsu okemasu.
(You can put two beds in this room.)

Yan: Hiroi heya desu nê.
(It's a big room, isn't it!)

Annaigakari: Ê, nijû-nin gurai hairemasu. Pâtî mo dekimasu.
(Yes, it holds about 20 people. You could even have a party.)

③ Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru sô desu yo.
(Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.)

Annai dekiru *is the potential form of* **annaisuru** *("to show the way"), and* **sô desu** *(Lesson 17, Note ③) is used to pass on what one has heard from somebody else. Here, Mr. Kobayashi judged from Mr. Takahashi's gesture that he meant he could show Yan to the building site and used the sentence above to relay that information to Yan.*

▶ MINI-SKIT

(In the studio, Mine-san and Sugihara-san are just finishing one scene.)

Mine Takaku arimasen.
Sugihara Takai desu.
Kaihô Hai, ôkê desu.
Dômo otsukaresama deshita.
Sugihara Otsukaresama deshita.
Mine A, sumimasen. Ima no shîn miraremasu ka?
Sugihara Chotto, misete kudasai.
Kaihô Chotto, matte kudasai.
(Kaihô-san speaks by mike to someone outside the studio.)

(In the studio, Mine-san and Sugihara-san are just finishing one scene.)

Mine *It isn't expensive.*
Sugihara *It is expensive.*
Kaihô *Fine. That's OK.*
Thanks for all your hard work.
Sugihara *You too.*
Mine *Oh, excuse me, but is it possible to see that last scene?*
Sugihara *Please let us see it.*
Kaihô *Just a minute.*
(Kaihô-san speaks by mike to someone outside the studio.)

Kaihô Moshi moshi, ima no shîn mirare-masu ka? Hai, hai.
Kono monitâ de mirareru sô desu.

Sugihara Hai. Wakarimashita.

Sugihara no koe Wâ, subarashii.

Sugihara Ara, kore, yoku miemasen yo.

Mine Honto da.
Chotto, kore yoku miemasen yo.

Kaihô Dô desu ka?

Mine Hai.

Mine & Sugihara Yoku miemasu.

Kaihô *Hey, is it possible to see that last scene? Right, right.*
He says you can see it on this monitor.

Sugihara *All right. I understand.*

(Just the sound of Sugihara-san's voice comes from the monitor) Wow, it's marvelous.

Sugihara *Oh, this picture isn't very clear.*

Mine *She's right.*
Hey, this isn't clear at all.

Kaihô *How's that?*

Mine *OK.*

Mine & Sugihara *It's very clear (now).*

WORDS & PHRASES

shîn *(scene)* / moshi moshi *(I say!/Hey there!)* / monitâ *(monitor)*

NOTES

④ Kore, yoku <u>miemasen</u> yo. *(This picture isn't very clear.)*

As you learned in Lesson 19, Note ④, the word **mieru** *is used about what might be called the purely physical aspects of seeing: If a person with normal eyesight has his eyes open and something comes into view, that image will be flashed to his brain.* **Mirareru**, *on the other hand, is used to express the idea that there are no obstructing factors which might negatively affect the situation and prevent a person from seeing what he wants to see.*

1.
A: Terebi ga mitai n desu ga...
(I'd like to watch television, but...)

B: Â, shokudô de <u>miraremasu</u> yo.
(Oh, you can watch in the cafeteria.)

A: Sô desu ka. Dômo arigatô.
(Oh, really? Thank you.)

2.
A: A! Fujisan ga miemasu yo.
(Oh! Mt. Fuji is visible.)

B: Doko ni?
(Where?)

A: Hora, asoko.
(Look! Over there.)

B: Â, kirei desu nê.
(It's pretty, isn't it.)

In Lessons 21 and 22 we've studied two ways of forming the potential of verbs, the method used depending on the class to which the verb belongs. The table below shows the plain potential form of some common verbs belonging to each class:

-u	→ **-eru**	**-ru**	→ **-rareru**
kau *(buy)*	→ kaeru	iru *(be present)*	→ irareru
iku *(go)*	→ ikeru	kiru *(wear)*	→ kirareru
hanasu *(speak)*	→ hanaseru	miru *(see)*	→ mirareru
yomu *(read)*	→ yomeru	neru *(sleep)*	→ nerareru
noru *(ride on/get on)*	→ noreru	taberu *(eat)*	→ taberareru
oyogu *(swim)*	→ oyogeru		

(For more detail, see the table in the appendix (p. 116).)

Exercises

I. Complete the answers to each question by filling in the blanks.

Example: Yan-san, kiraremasu ka? Chiisaku arimasen ka?
(Yan, can you wear it? It isn't too small?)

a. Hai, kiraremasu. Chôdo ii desu.
(Yes, I can wear it. It's just right.)

b. Iie, kiraremasen. Chotto chiisai desu.
(No, I can't wear it. It's a bit too small.)

1. (Pointing to a photocopying machine)

Kore, ima tsukaemasu ka?
(Can I use this now?)

a. Ê, _____ yo.

b. Iie, ima _____.

2. (To a person who's about to go somewhere for the first time)

Hitori de ikemasu ka?
(Can you go alone?)

a. Ê, hitori de _____. Daijôbu desu.

b. Ie, hitori ja _____. Isshoni itte kudasai.

3. (Pointing to a TV in the lounge of a dormitory)

Kono terebi, ima mirareru deshô ka?
(Is it possible to watch this television now?)

a. Hai, _____.

b. Iie, _____.

4. *(To a bus driver)*

Kono kippu de noremasu ka?
(Can I get on with this ticket?)

a. Ê, _____ yo.

b. Iie, sono kippu ja _____.

5. *(A lecturer, holding a chart which he is about to explain, to those at the back of the room)*

Ushiro no kata, miemasu ka?
(Can those of you in back see?)

a. Hai, yoku _____.

b. Iie, yoku _____.

6. *(A speaker addressing a large group of people, to those at the back of the room)*

Ushiro no kata, kikoemasu ka?
(Can those of you in back hear?)

a. Hai, yoku _____.

b. Ie, yoku _____.

II. *Change each given verb to its potential form. Then read the sentence you have made aloud. Be careful to use a falling intonation when you say* ka. *(See Note ②.)*

1. A: Kono kawa de _____ deshô ka?
   (oyogu *(to swim)*)
   B: Mizu ga tsumetai deshô.

2. A: Kono mizu _____ deshô ka?
   (nomu *(to drink)*)
   B: Sâ, amari kirei ja arimasen ne.

3. A: Kono têpurekôdâ ima _____ deshô ka?
   (tsukau *(to use)*)
   B: Ê, dôzo.

4. A: Kono jisho, _____ deshô ka?
   (kariru *(to borrow)*)
   B: Sâ, watashi wa wakarimasen.

5. A: Ashita Yan-san mo _____ deshô ka?
(kuru *(to come)*)
B: Daijôbu deshô.

6. A: Ano hito wa nihongo ga _____ deshô ka?
(hanasu *(to speak)*)
B: Ê, jôzu desu yo.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "sha," "shu," *and* "sho" *are written like this in* hiragana:

しゃ　しゅ　しょ
sha　shu　sho

しゃ　しゃしん *(photograph)*　じてんしゃ *(bicycle)*

しゅ　せんしゅ *(athlete)*　こんしゅう* *(this week)*　れんしゅう* *(practice)*

しょ　じしょ *(dictionary)*　いっしょに *(together)*

* *When* "shu" *is lengthened to* "shû," *it is written* しゅう.

When written in hiragana, *the syllables* "ja," "ju," *and* "jo" *look like this:*

じゃ　じゅ　じょ
ja　ju　jo

Culture & Life

"Mansions"

Around large Japanese cities, and around the Tokyo area in particular, land is so expensive that it is difficult for middle-class families to buy a house of their own. As a result, many people have to settle for an apartment in a **danchi** *(introduced in Lesson 2), or for a* **manshon**. *A typical* manshon *("condominium"), with its two small bedrooms, is obviously a far cry from a mansion, though that is the origin of the word. The condominium shown in the skit is much bigger and more luxurious than the average, but its price tag of ¥70,000,000 means that it is out of reach for all but the comfortably well-off.*

High-rise apartment buildings in an exclusive section of Tokyo

Words & Phrases to Memorize

abunai *(dangerous)*

beddo *(bed)*

annaisuru *(to show (someone) the way)*

hitori de *(by oneself / alone)*

kirei *(pretty)*

shokudô *(cafeteria)*

jôzu *(very good / skillful)*

kawa *(river)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. a. Ê, tsukaemasu yo. *(Yes, you can use it.)*

b. Iie, ima tsukaemasen. *(No, you can't use it now.)*

2. a. Ê, hitori de ikemasu. Daijôbu desu. *(Yes, I can go by myself. Don't worry.)*

b. Ie, hitori ja ikemasen. Isshoni itte kudasai.
(No, I can't go by myself. Please go with me.)

3. a. Hai, miraremasu. *(Yes, you can watch it.)*

b. Iie, miraremasen. *(No, you can't see anything on it.)*

4. a. Ê, noremasu yo. *(Yes, you can (get on with that ticket).)*

b. Iie, sono kippu ja noremasen. *(No, you can't (get on with that ticket).)*

5. a. Hai, yoku miemasu. *(Yes, I can see very well.)*

b. Iie, yoku miemasen. *(No, I can't see very well.)*

6. a. Hai, yoku kikoemasu. *(Yes, I can hear very well.)*

b. Ie, yoku kikoemasen. *(No, I can't hear very well.)*

II. 1.
A: Kono kawa de oyogeru deshô ka? *(Can one swim in this river?)*
B: Mizu ga tsumetai deshô. *(The water must be cold.)*

2.
A: Kono mizu nomeru deshô ka?
(Can one drink this water?/Is it safe to drink this water?)
B: Sâ, amari kirei ja arimasen ne. *(Well, I don't know. It's not very clear.)*

3. A: Kono têpurekôdâ ima tsukaeru deshô ka?
(Can I use this tape recorder now?)
B: Ê, dôzo. *(Certainly. Go ahead.)*

4. A: Kono jisho, karirareru deshô ka? *(Is it possible to borrow this dictionary?)*
B: Sâ, watashi wa wakarimasen. *(I don't know.)*

5. A: Ashita Yan-san mo korareru deshô ka?
(Will Yan be able to come tomorrow?)
B: Daijôbu deshô. *(Tomorrow's probably OK (for him).)*

6. A: Ano hito wa nihongo ga hanaseru deshô ka? *(Can he speak Japanese?)*
B: Ê, jôzu desu yo. *(Yes, he speaks (Japanese) very well.)*

EPISODE TWELVE

A DAY OFF
(For Lessons 23 & 24)

▶ Synopsis

Yan goes shopping in Shinjuku with Mrs. Katô — and soon finds himself loaded with a high pile of packages. We see scenes of the Sunday "Pedestrian Paradise" in Shinjuku, where the streets are closed to vehicular traffic. A child is lost and found again. Mrs. Katô buys a present at a department store and asks to have it delivered. Then she and Yan hurry to meet the rest of the family at a local festival. We see scenes of mikoshi *(portable shrines), the shrine fairgrounds, and dancing in the street. Yan gets caught up in the excitement and obviously has a wonderful time.*

▶ Transcription

DAI JÛNI WA:
SUKOSHI OSOKU NATTA KARA,
ISOGIMASHÔ

EPISODE TWELVE:
IT'S GOTTEN A LITTLE LATE,
SO LET'S HURRY.

[1] Shinjuku no hokôsha-tengoku

Yan Okusan, dôshite kono tôri, kuruma (ga) tôranai n desu ka?

Katô fujin Hokôsha-tengoku da kara yo.

Yan Hokôsha-tengoku?

Fujin Sô, nichiyôbi wa shadô mo jiyûni arukeru n desu.

Yan Â, sô desu ka.

(He notices a lost child.)

Hokôshatachi Â, nakanai, nakanai. Yoshi yoshi, yoshi yoshi.

Yan Are, ano ko dô shita n deshô ka?

Fujin Kitto maigo ni natta n deshô.

Yan Kawaisôni. Okâsan doko (e) itta n deshô ka?

Fujin Kitto kaimono ni muchû ni natte (i)ru n deshô.

Yan A, sô kamo shiremasen ne.

(The mother comes looking for her child.)

Hahaoya Daijôbu yo, daijôbu. Dômo sumimasen, minasan. Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

Yan Yokatta desu ne.

SCENE 1 Pedestrian Paradise

Yan *Mrs. Katô, why aren't there any cars on this street?*

Mrs. Katô *It's a Pedestrian Paradise.*

Yan *Pedestrian Paradise?*

Mrs. Katô *Yes, on Sundays you are free to walk in the streets, too.*

Yan *Oh really?*

(He notices a lost child.)

Passersby *Now, now. Don't cry. It's all right.*

Yan *Oh, that child, I wonder what happened?*

Mrs. Katô *She must be lost.*

Yan *Poor thing. I wonder where her mother went?*

Mrs. Katô *She's probably carried away with her shopping.*

Yan *Ah, maybe so.*

(The mother comes looking for her child.)

Mother *It's all right, it's all right. I'm very sorry, everyone. Thank you very much.*

Yan *Thank goodness.*

Fujin Sa, mô hitotsu kaimono ni ikimashô.

Yan E!

[2] Depâto no shokki uriba

Tennai anaunsu Maido goraiten kudasaimashite, makotoni arigatô gozaimasu. Maigo san no oshirase o môshiagemasu. Kiiro no poroshatsu ni burû no hanzubon o omeshi no san-sai gurai no obotchama to ohagure no okâsama wa, nishikan go-kai no yoyaku uketamawarijo made okoshi kudasaimase.

Ten'in A Irasshaimase.

Fujin Sumimasen ga, kore onegai shimasu.

Ten'in A Hai, kochira de gozaimasu ne?
Omochi-kaeri desu ka?

Fujin Iie, okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai.

Ten'in A Kashikomarimashita.
Dewa kochira e dôzo.

Ten'in B Irasshaimase.
Nani ka okaimono de gozaimasu ka?

Yan Iya, ano, â.

(He indicates Mrs. Katô, who is talking with Clerk A.)

Ten'in B Â.

Fujin Onegai shimasu.

Ten'in A Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

Fujin Omatase shimashita.
Sâ, ikimashô.

Yan Okusan, dôshite shinamono o oite kita n desu ka?

Fujin Haitatsu o tanonda kara desu.

Yan Haitatsu?

Fujin Depâto kara, chokusetsu shinamono o okuru koto ga dekiru n desu yo.

Yan Hê, sore wa benri desu ne.

Fujin Sa, tsugi e ikimashô.

Yan E! Mada aru n desu ka?

[3] Depâto no shinshifuku uriba

Ten'in C Irasshaimase.

Fujin Yan-san, chotto. Kore, dô kashira?

Yan Tarô-kun no desu ka?

Fujin Ie, anata no yo.
Kore wa dô kashira?

Mrs. Katô *Well, let's go buy one more thing.*

Yan *Eh?*

SCENE 2 *Housewares section of a department store*

Voice over loudspeaker *Thank you for visiting our store. Here's a notice about a lost child. Would the mother who has become separated from her little boy, about 3 years old and wearing a yellow polo shirt and blue shorts, please come to the reservation center on the fifth floor of the west building?*

Clerk A *Welcome.*

Mrs. Katô *Excuse me, I'll take this.*

Clerk A *This?*
Will you be taking it with you?

Mrs. Katô *No, it's a gift, so please deliver it.*

Clerk A *I see.*
Well then, please come this way.

Clerk B *Welcome.*
Are you looking for something?

Yan *No, uh...*

(He indicates Mrs. Katô, who is talking with Clerk A.)

Clerk B *Ah.*

Mrs. Katô *Please take care of it.*

Clerk A *Thank you very much.*

Mrs. Katô *Sorry to have kept you waiting.*
Well, let's go.

Yan *Mrs. Katô, why did you leave your purchase?*

Mrs. Katô *I asked them to deliver it.*

Yan *Deliver it?*

Mrs. Katô *You can send things directly from the department store.*

Yan *Hmm. That's convenient, isn't it?*

Mrs. Katô *Well, let's go on to the next place.*

Yan *Eh? There's still more?*

SCENE 3 *The menswear section*

Clerk C *Welcome.*

Mrs. Katô *Yan, just a moment. How's this?*

Yan *For Tarô?*

Mrs. Katô *No, for you.*
I wonder how this would look?

4 Depâto no esukarêtâ

Fujin Yan-san.
Yan Hai.
Fujin Sukoshi osoku natta kara, isogimashô.

5 Jinja no keidai

Katô Osoi nâ.
Tarô Un.

6 Chikatetsu no eki

(Mrs. Katô and Yan rush to their destination.)

7 Jinja no keidai

Katô Fujin A! Asoko.
Yan Â.
Midori A, okâsan.
Tarô A, kita, kita, kita, kita.
Fujin Gomen nasai. Osoku narimashita.
Katô Dô shite ta n da? Osokatta ja nai ka.
Fujin Sumimasen. Iroiroto kaimono ga atte.
Midori Otôsan, omikoshi atchi yo.
Katô Hayaku ikô, hayaku.
Fujin (S)â, ikô.

8 Keidai/Rojô

(Everyone gets caught up in the festival atmosphere and walks along with the crowd. After a while they stop by the side of the street and watch the parade of portable shrines and dancers go by.)

SCENE 4 An escalator in the department store

Mrs. Katô *Yan.*
Yan *Yes?*
Mrs. Katô *It's gotten a little late, so let's hurry.*

SCENE 5 A shrine

Mr. Katô *They're late, aren't they?*
Tarô *Mm.*

SCENE 6 A subway station

(Mrs. Katô and Yan rush to their destination.)

SCENE 7 The shrine

Mrs. Katô *Ah, over there.*
Yan *Ah.*
Midori *Ah, Mother.*
Tarô *Ah, there they are, there they are.*
Mrs. Katô *I'm sorry we're late.*
Mr. Katô *What were you doing so late?*
Mrs. Katô *I'm sorry. I had a lot of shopping.*
Midori *Father, the portable shrine's over there.*
Mr. Katô *Let's hurry, hurry.*
Mrs. Katô *Well, let's go.*

SCENE 8 The shrine and neighboring street

(Everyone gets caught up in the festival atmosphere and walks along with the crowd. After a while they stop by the side of the street and watch the parade of portable shrines and dancers go by.)

End of Episode Twelve

Lesson 23

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: Why aren't there any cars on this street?*
   B: Because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise."
2. { *A: How come you're not eating?*
   B: I have a stomachache.
3. *What's the matter?*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

(Pedestrian Paradise)

Yan Okusan, dôshite kono tôri kuruma ga tôranai n desu ka?

Katô fujin Hokôsha-tengoku da kara yo.

Yan Hokôsha-tengoku?

Fujin Sô, nichiyôbi wa shadô mo jiyûni arukeru n desu.

Yan Â, sô desu ka.

(Pedestrian Paradise)

Yan *Mrs. Katô, why aren't there any cars on this street?*

Mrs. Katô *It's a "Pedestrian Paradise."*

Yan *Pedestrian Paradise?*

Mrs. Katô *Yes, on Sundays you are free to walk in the streets, too.*

Yan *Oh really?*

WORDS & PHRASES

okusan *[a term of address used to a married woman]* / tôri *(street)* / kuruma *(car)* / tôranai ← tôru *(to pass)* / hokôsha tengoku *("Pedestrian Paradise")* / nichiyôbi *(Sunday)* / shadô *(lanes used by cars)* / jiyûni *(freely)* / arukeru ← aruku *(to walk)*

NOTES

① **A:** Dôshite [kono tôri kuruma ga tôranai] n desu ka?
(Why aren't there any cars (passing) on this street?)

B: [Hokôsha tengoku da] kara desu.
(It's because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise" (today).)

*This is the most common way of telling or asking about reasons and causes. It is important to remember that the verb which comes at the end of the blank should be in the plain form. (***Da** *is the plain form of* **desu**.*)*

[Mine-san pushes the button on the photocopying machine, but he doesn't get a copy.]

Mine: Dôshite denai n desu ka?
(Why doesn't it work? [Literally "Why doesn't it come out?"])

[Sugihara-san checks the machine.]

Sugihara: Kami ga nai kara desu.
(Because it's out of paper.)

If he wants to talk about what he assumes instead of what he is sure of, or make his words softer, the speaker will use **deshô** *in place of* **desu**:

1. **A:** Dôshite denki ga tsukanai n deshô ka?
(I wonder why the lights don't come on.)

B: Ima kôji o shite iru kara deshô.
(Probably it's because of the construction work.)

2. **A:** Dôshite kyô wa konde iru n deshô ka?
(Why is it crowded today?)

B: Nichiyôbi da kara deshô.
(It's probably because today is Sunday.)

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(Mine-san and Kaihô-san are sitting at a table with food in front of them, but they show no signs of eating. Sugihara-san comes up carrying what she's going to eat and then looks at them, puzzled.)

Sugihara Ara, dôshite tabenai n desu ka?

Mine Ha ga itai n desu.

(Mine-san and Kaihô-san are sitting at a table with food in front of them, but they show no signs of eating. Sugihara-san comes up carrying what she's going to eat and then looks at them, puzzled.)

Sugihara *Why aren't you eating?*

Mine *I have a toothache.*

(Next Sugihara-san turns to Kaihô-san.)

Sugihara Dôshite tabenai n desu ka?

Kaihô Onaka ga itai n desu.

(Next Sugihara-san turns to Kaihô-san.)

Sugihara *Why aren't you eating?*

Kaihô *I have a stomachache.*

WORDS & PHRASES

tabenai ← taberu *(to eat)* / ha *(tooth)* / itai *(hurt/be sore)* / onaka *(stomach)*

NOTES

② Ha ga itai n desu. *(I have a toothache.)*

Onaka ga itai n desu. *(I have a stomachache.)*

As we have already learned, the pattern [ ] **n desu** *is used to explain the reason for something. It is a softer way of giving a reason than* [ ] **kara desu**, *and is very often used.*

▶ MINI-SKIT II *(A company office)*

(Mine-san, Sugihara-san, and Kaihô-san are seated at their desks working, when Kaihô-san gets up to go out.)

Kaihô Jâ, dekaketekimasu.

Sugihara Itterasshai.

(He comes back a moment later.)

Sugihara Dôshita n desu ka?

Kaihô Wasuremono o shita n desu.

(Mine-san, Sugihara-san, and Kaihô-san are seated at their desks working, when Kaihô-san gets up to go out.)

Kaihô *Well, I'm off.*

Sugihara *See you later.*

(He comes back a moment later.)

Sugihara *What's the matter?*

Kaihô *I forgot something.*

WORDS & PHRASES

wasuremono o shita ← wasuremono o suru *(to forget something)*

NOTES

③ Dôshita n desu ka? *(What's wrong? / What's the matter?)*

This is how people ask what's happened or what's the matter when they notice that things are not the same as usual. In Mini-skit I, Sugihara-san asked **"Dôshite tabenai n desu ka?"** *Instead, she could have used* **"Dôshita n desu ka?"**

Exercises

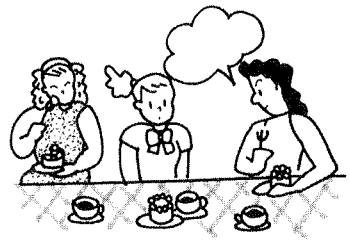
I. Draw a line between the questions in Group A and the answers in Group B which match each other. Each question and each answer can be used only once.

Group A		Group B
1. Dôshite nomanai n desu ka? *(Why aren't you drinking?)*	*Example*	• **a.** Nemuku nai n desu.
2. Dôshite hanasanai n desu ka? *(Why don't you say anything?)*		• **b.** Oyogenai n desu.
3. Dôshite tabenai n desu ka? *(Why aren't you eating?)*		• **c.** Jûsho ga wakaranai n desu.
4. Dôshite kikanai n desu ka? *(Why aren't you listening?)*		• **d.** Osake wa nomenai n desu. *(I can't drink liquor.)*
5. Dôshite nenai n desu ka? *(Why don't you go to bed?)*		• **e.** Eigo ga hanasenai n desu.
6. Dôshite A-san ni tegami o kakanai n desu ka? *(Why haven't you written to Mr. A?)*		• **f.** Kono ongaku omoshiroku-nai n desu.
7. Dôshite isshoni umi e ikanai n desu ka? *(Why aren't you going to the beach with us?)*		• **g.** Oishikunai n desu.

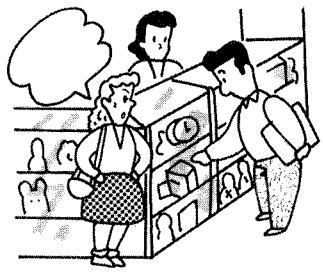
II. Form questions using "Dôshite ~nai n desu ka?"

Example: Everyone in the group except one person is eating a piece of cake. You ask her —

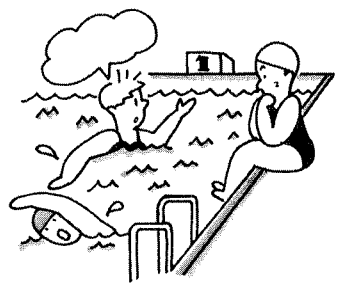
Dôshite tabenai n desu ka?



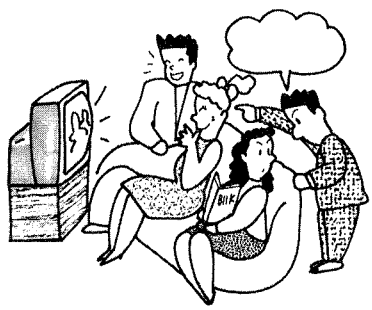
1. *A man is looking at various items in a shop but shows no signs of buying anything. You ask him —*



2. *A girl is sitting alone by the side of the pool watching her friends swim. You ask her —*



3. *Everyone is enjoying a TV program. But there is one person who isn't watching. You ask her —*



4. *A group of friends has decided to eat out at a restaurant. There is just one boy who says he won't go. You ask him —*

5. *It's very hot, but the person sitting by the window doesn't open it. You ask —*

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "cha," "chu," *and* "cho" *are written as follows in* hiragana:

ちゃ	ちゅ	ちょ
cha	chu	cho

ちゃ ちゃいろ *(brown)* こうちゃ *((black) tea)*

ちゅ ちゅう*い *(caution)*

ちょ ちょっと まって ください。 *(Please wait a moment.)*

* *When the syllable* "chu" *is lengthened to* "chû," *it is written* ちゅう.

Culture & Life

1. "Pedestrian Paradise"

Do you remember the scene in which Yan thought it strange that there were no cars in the street and asked Mrs. Katô the reason? These days there are many shopping and entertainment areas which shut out cars on Sundays and holidays, thus giving shoppers not only narrow sidewalks but the whole street as their province. Hence the name "Pedestrian Paradise."

A street in the* Ginza *on an ordinary weekday...

...and occupied by pedestrians when vehicular traffic is shut out.

Teenagers taking advantage of a "Pedestrian Paradise" in* Harajuku *to perform dances and show off new ideas in fashion

2. Chûgen/Seibo

When she was explaining what she wanted done with her purchase, Mrs. Katô said, "It's a gift" to the department store saleswoman. Actually, though, it may have been a specific kind of gift, **(o)chûgen**, *which Japanese send in the summer to people to whom they feel indebted. Year-end gifts of the same type, sent in December, are called* **(o)seibo**.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

tôri *(street)*
shadô *(lanes used by cars)*
deru *(to come out)*
kôji *(construction)*
itai *(hurt/be sore)*
tôru *(to pass)*
kara *(because)*
denki ga tsuku *(lights come on)*
ha *(tooth)*
onaka *(stomach)*
wasuremono o suru *(to forget something)*
Dôshita n desu ka? *(What's wrong?/What's the matter?)*

Answers & Comments

I. 2. — e *(I can't speak English.)*
3. — g *(It's not good. [It doesn't taste good.])*
4. — f *(This music isn't interesting.)*
5. — a *(I'm not sleepy.)*
6. — c *(I don't know his address.)*
7. — b *(I can't swim.)*

II. 1. Dôshite kawanai n desu ka?
2. Dôshite oyoganai n desu ka?
3. Dôshite minai n desu ka?
4. Dôshite ikanai n desu ka?
5. Dôshite mado o akenai n desu ka?

Lesson 24

Today's Expressions

1. *I don't understand English, so please speak Japanese.*
2. *A: Please don't sit there.*
   B: Why not?
3. *I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN

Ten'in	Irasshaimase.	***Clerk***	*Welcome.*
Katô fujin	Sumimasen ga kore onegai shimasu.	***Mrs. Katô***	*Excuse me, I'll take this.*
Ten'in	Hai, kochira de gozaimasu ne? Omochikaeri desu ka?	***Clerk***	*This?* *Will you be taking it with you?*
Fujin	Iie, okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai.	***Mrs. Katô***	*No, it's a gift, so please deliver it.*
Ten'in	Kashikomarimashita. Dewa, kochira e dôzo.	***Clerk***	*I see.* *Well then, please come this way.*

WORDS & PHRASES

onegai shimasu *(please)* / kochira *(this one)* / omochikaeri *(taking it home)* / okurimono *(gift)* / todokete kudasai ← todokeru *(to deliver)*

NOTES

① *Clerks in shops everywhere tend to speak politely to customers, but the clerks in Japanese department stores are elaborate in their use of polite expressions. Here are a few from this section of the skit:*

Polite	***Ordinary***
Irasshaimase. *(Welcome.)*	Irasshai.
Kochira de gozaimasu ne. *(It's this one — am I correct?)*	Kocchi desu ne. [Kore desu ne.]
Kashikomarimashita. *(I understand.)*	Wakarimashita.
Dewa, dôzo kochira e. *(Then please come this way.)*	Ja, kocchi e.

② Okurimono desu kara, todoke te kudasai.

As you have already learned, **-te kudasai** *is a pattern of expression used to make a request of a person or invite him to do something. The combined pattern* **"~ kara, -te kudasai"** *is used to explain why one is making that request.*

1. Eigo wa wakarimasen kara, nihongo de hanashite kudasai.
   (I don't understand English, so please speak Japanese.)
2. Watashi wa irimasen kara, dôzo tabete kudasai.
   (I don't want any, so please eat it.)
3. Atsui* kara, mado o akete kudasai.
   (It's hot, so please open the window.)

* *The plain form can be used before* **kara**. *In particular, adjectives which precede* **kara** *usually appear in their plain form (without* **desu***).*

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(Kaihô-san is running. Sugihara-san is behind him on a bicycle. Exhausted, Kaihô-san is about to throw himself onto a bench.)

Mine Â, soko ni suwaranaide kudasai.
Kaihô Dôshite desu ka?
Mine Penki nuritate da kara desu.

(Kaihô-san is running. Sugihara-san is behind him on a bicycle. Exhausted, Kaihô-san is about to throw himself onto a bench.)

Mine *Ah! Please don't sit there.*
Kaihô *Why not?*
Mine *It was just painted.*

WORDS & PHRASES

soko *(there)* / suwaranaide kudasai ← suwaru *(to sit)* / penki nuritate *(freshly painted)*

NOTES

③ Suwara naide kudasai. *(Please don't sit.)*

This pattern is used to request a person not to do something.

(Kono koto wa) dôzo ryôshin niwa shirasenaide kudasai.
(Please don't let my parents know about this.)

It can also be used as a polite means of prohibition.

1. Kono heya dewa, tabako o suwanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't smoke in this room.)
2. Shibafu no naka ni hairanaide kudasai.
   (Please don't walk on the grass.)

▶ MINI-SKIT II

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san are swimming.)

Kaihô Sugihara-san, sukoshi tsukareta kara, yasumimashô.

Sugihara Ê, mô tsukareta n desu ka? Atashi wa tsukarete imasen kara, môsukoshi oyogimasu.

Kaihô Sô desuka. Ja, dôzo.

(Kaihô-san and Sugihara-san are swimming.)

Kaihô *Sugihara-san, I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest.*

Sugihara *Huh? You're tired already? I'm not tired. I'm going to swim a little more.*

Kaihô *Really? Well, go ahead.*

WORDS & PHRASES

sukoshi *(a little)* / tsukareta ← tsukareru *(to get tired)* / yasumimashô ← yasumu *(to rest)* / môsukoshi *(a little more)* / atashi *(I [normally used only by women])* / oyogimasu ← oyogu *(to swim)*

NOTES

④ [ ] kara, [ ] mashô.

[ ]**mashô** *is used to invite or urge another person to do something with you.*

1. Soreja, kanpai shimashô.
   (Well then, let's drink a toast.)
2. Dewa, isshoni kuruma de ikimashô.
   (Then let's go together by car.)
3. Omataseshimashita. Sâ, ikimashô.
   (Sorry to have kept you waiting. OK, let's go!)

If you want to state the reason why you are urging the other person to do something, you can add an explanation ending in ~ **kara** *before* [ ]**mashô**:

1. Osoku natta kara, isogimashô.
   (It's gotten late, so let's hurry.)
2. **A**: Basu de ikimasu ka?
   (Shall we go by bus?)
   B: Michi ga konde iru kara, chikatetsu de ikimashô.
   (The streets are crowded, so let's go by subway.)

Exercises

*I. Try to guess what the speaker is saying in each of the following situations. Use "*____naide kudasai."

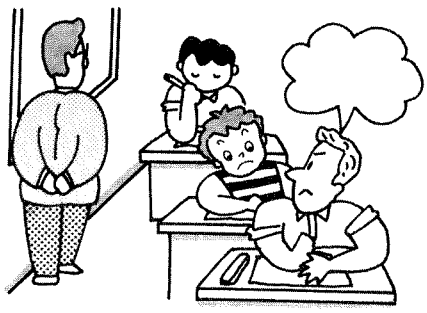
1.

(heya ni hairu *to enter the room)*

2.

(mado o akeru *to open the window)*

3.



(miru *to look)*

4.

(nimotsu o oku *to put bags (there))*

5.

(tabako o suu *to smoke)*

6.

(kuruma o tomeru *to park a car)*

II. Draw a line between the parts in Group A and Group B which match.

Group A		Group B
1. Atsui kara, *(It's hot, so...)*	.	. **a.** mado o shimete kudasai.
2. Yasui kara, *(They're cheap, so...)*	.	. **b.** isogimashô.
3. Sukoshi samui kara, *(It's a bit cold, so...)*	.	. **c.** tsumetai jûsu o nomimashô.
4. Osoku natta kara,	.	. **d.** eigo de hanashite kudasai.
5. Nihongo wa wakarimasen kara, *(I don't understand Japanese, so...)*	.	. **e.** takusan kaimashô.

(Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "nya," "nyu," "nyo", "hya," "hyu", *and* "hyo" *are written as follows in* hiragana:

にゃ	にゅ	にょ
nya	nyu	nyo
ひゃ	ひゅ	ひょ
hya	hyu	hyo

Culture & Life

1. Tokyo Subways

After they finally finished shopping, Mrs. Katô and Yan took the subway to meet the other members of the Katô family. Tokyo has ten different subway lines. The trains and stations are clean and safe, and the efficient service enables people to move around the metropolitan area cheaply and quickly.

2. Festivals

In the summertime, almost every local area in Japan holds an annual festival. A typical festival has a carnival-like atmosphere, with long rows of stalls selling all sorts of food, toys, and gadgets. More basic to the original meaning of the festival, however, is the **mikoshi** *("portable shrine"), and one was seen being carried through the streets in the skit. Both young and old also enjoy* **bon odori** *("festival dancing"), which has developed unique variations in each district. The type of dancing seen in the skit is called* Awa Odori.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

onegai shimasu *(please)*

okurimono *(gift)*

todokeru *(to deliver)*

Irasshaimase *(Welcome. / May I help you?)*

kocchi *(this way)*

~ kara *(so)*

iru *(to want)*

-naide kudasai *(please don't ~)*

shiraseru *(to tell / to let know)*

suu *(to smoke)*

tsukareru *(to get tired)*

yasumu *(to rest)*

isshoni *(together)*

Omataseshimashita *(Sorry to have kept you waiting.)*

osoku naru *(to get late)*

isogu *(to hurry)*

michi *(street / road)*

konde iru *(to be crowded)*

chikatetsu *(subway)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Sono heya ni(wa) hairanaide kudasai.
(Please don't go into that room.)

2. Mado o akenaide kudasai.
(Please don't open the window.)

3. Minai de kudasai.
(Please don't look.)

4. Nimotsu o okanaide kudasai.
(Please don't put your bags there.)

5. Tabako o suwanaide kudasai.
(Please don't smoke.)

6. Kuruma o tomenaide kudasai.
(Don't park your car (here).)

II. 1. __ c Atsui kara, tsumetai jûsu o nomimashô.
(It's hot, so let's drink some cold juice.)

2. __ e Yasui kara, takusan kaimashô.
(They're cheap, so let's buy a lot.)

3. __ a Sukoshi samui kara, mado o shimete kudasai.
(It's a bit cold, so please close the window.)

4. __ b Osoku natta kara, isogimashô.
(It's gotten late, so let's hurry.)

5. __ d Nihongo wa wakarimasen kara, eigo de hanashite kudasai.
(I don't understand Japanese, so please speak in English.)

EPISODE THIRTEEN — LOST AND FOUND (For Lessons 25 & 26)

▶ Synopsis

Yan is reading a book on the train, so absorbed that he almost misses his stop. He makes it out the door but then discovers he has forgotten his briefcase. He reports this to the stationmaster, who calls the terminal office and learns that the briefcase has been located. Yan goes to the Lost and Found Department and identifies the contents of his briefcase to a very careful clerk. The final proof of ownership is the cassette tape on the tape player: it is a recording of Yan himself singing a popular Japanese song.

▶ Transcription

DAI JÛSAN WA: KABAN NO NAKA NI NANI GA HAITTE IMASU KA?

EPISODE THIRTEEN: WHAT'S IN THE BRIEFCASE?

[1] Den'enchôfu-eki no hômu

Eki no anaunsu Den'enchôfu, Den'enchôfu de gozaimasu.
Mekama-sen wa, norikae de gozaimasu.

(Yan steps off the train. He realizes that he has left his briefcase on the rack in the train, but the door has already closed.)

Shanai no anaunsu Tsugi wa, Jiyûgaoka, Jiyûgaoka de gozaimasu. Toritsudaigaku niwa teisha itashimasen.

[2] Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu

(The phone rings.)

Ekiin A Hai, kochira Shibuya-eki desu.

[3] Den'enchôfu-eki no jimushitsu

Ekiin B Kochira wa Den'enchôfu desu ga, mata, wasuremono nan desu.
Hai, sô desu. Chairo no kaban desu.

Yan Amidana no ue ni wasureta n desu.

Ekiin B Amidana no ue ni nosete aru sô desu.

SCENE 1 ***Platform at Den'enchôfu Station***

Voice over the loudspeaker at the station *Den'enchôfu, Den'enchôfu.*
Transfer to the Mekama Line.

(Yan steps off the train. He realizes that he has left his briefcase on the rack in the train, but the door has already closed.)

Voice over the loudspeaker on the train *Next stop is Jiyûgaoka, Jiyûgaoka. This train does not stop at Toritsudaigaku.*

SCENE 2 ***Office at Shibuya Station***

(The phone rings.)

Clerk A *Yes, this is Shibuya Station.*

SCENE 3 ***Office at Den'enchôfu Station***

Clerk B *This is Den'enchôfu. We have another case of an item on a train.*
Yes, that's right. A brown briefcase.

Yan *I left it on the rack.*

Clerk B *He says it's on the rack.*

[4] Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu

Ekiin A Wakarimashita. Shirabete mimasu. Hai.

[5] Shibuya-eki no hômu

Eki no anaunsu Shibuya, Shibuya, shûten de gozaimasu. Owasuremono no nai yô...kudasai. Shintamagawa-sen, Yamanote-sen, Chikatetsu-sen, Inokashira-sen wa norikae desu.

(Clerk A finds Yan's briefcase and takes it back to the office.)

[6] Den'enchôfu-eki no jimushitsu

(The phone rings.)

Ekiin B Moshi moshi, kochira Den'enchôfu desu. Ha. Â, sô desu ka. Dômo osewasama deshita. Kaban, atta sô desu yo.

Yan A, sô desu ka. Yokatta.

Ekiin B Shibuya de azukatte iru sô desu kara, tori ni itte kudasai.

Yan Hai. Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

[7] Shibuya-eki no jimushitsu

Ekiin A Kore o mite kudasai.
Donna kaban desu ka?

Yan Ano, chairo no kaban desu.

Ekiin A Chairo no kaban nê.

Yan Sukoshi yogorete imasu.
Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu.

Ekiin A Kore desu ka?

Yan Kore desu.

Ekiin A Hai, hai, hai. Sumimasen ga, kaban no naka ni nani ga haitte iru ka, itte kudasai.

Yan Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu.

Ekiin A Shorui. A, shorui ga haitte (i)masu ne. Hoka ni nani ga haitte masu ka?

Yan Êto, kasa ga haitte masu.

Ekiin A Kasa.

Yan Fukuro ga himo ni musubitsukete aru hazu desu.

Ekiin A Hai.

Yan Sorekara, chizu ga haitte iru to omoimasu. Sukoshi yaburete imasu.

[SCENE 4] *Office at Shibuya Station*

Clerk A *I see. I'll look into it.*

[SCENE 5] *Platform at Shibuya Station*

Voice over loudspeaker *Shibuya, Shibuya, this is the end of the line. Please make sure you haven't forgotten anything. Transfer to the Shin-Tamagawa Line, Yamanote Line, subway, and Inokashira Line.*

(Clerk A finds Yan's briefcase and takes it back to the office.)

[SCENE 6] *Office at Den'enchôfu Station*

(The phone rings.)

Clerk B *Hello, this is Den'enchôfu Station. Oh, really? Thank you for your trouble. [To Yan] They say they found it.*

Yan *Oh really? Thank goodness.*

Clerk B *They're keeping it at Shibuya Station, so please go there to pick it up.*

Yan *I see. Thank you very much.*

[SCENE 7] *Office at Shibuya Station*

Clerk A *Please look at these.*
What kind of briefcase is it?

Yan *It's a brown briefcase.*

Clerk A *A brown briefcase...*

Yan *It's a little soiled.*
It has an outer pocket.

Clerk A *Is this it?*

Yan *Yes, this is it.*

Clerk A *All right, all right. Pardon me, but please tell me what's in the briefcase.*

Yan *There are some important papers in it.*

Clerk A *Papers. Ah, there are some papers. What else is in it?*

Yan *Let's see, there's an umbrella.*

Clerk A *An umbrella.*

Yan *The cover should be attached by a string.*

Clerk A *I see.*

Yan *I think there's a map in it, too.*
It's torn a little.

Ekiin A Â, kore desu ne.

Yan Êto, sorekara, têpu rekôdâ ga haitte imasu.

Ekiin A Têpu rekôdâ.

Yan Têpu ni watashi no uta ga haitte imasu.

Ekiin A Â, anata no uta ga haitte (ru)n desu ka? Chotto kiite mo ii desu ka?

Yan Dôzo.

Têpu Harubaru kita ze Hakodate e...

Yan Ima, sono uta o renshû shite iru n desu.

Ekiin A Iya, ojôzu desu ne.

Yan Iyâ, dômo.

Ekiin A Hoka ni anata no meishi ka nan ka haitte (i)masen ka?

Yan Â, kaban no uchi poketto ni meishiire ga haitte imasu. Sorekara, onaji basho ni techô ga irete arimasu. Sono techô ni watashi no namae ga kaite arimasu.

Ekiin A Â, techô ga haitte masu ne. Anata no onamae wa?

Yan Yan desu.

Ekiin A Yan Morin.

Yan Môrin.

Ekiin A Hai, wakarimashita. Kore wa, tashika ni anata no kaban desu.

Yan Dômo arigatô gozaimashita.

Ekiin A Hai. A, sumimasen ga, koko ni anata no jûsho to namae o kaite kudasai.

Yan Hai.

Ekiin A Hanko o motte masu ka?

Yan Iie, motte masen.

Ekiin A Jâ, sain de kekkô desu. Yan Morîn.

Yan Môrin.

Ekiin A Môrin.

Yan Môrin.

Ekiin A Môrin. Ha ha ha.

Yan Dômo otesû o okake shimashita.

Ekiin A Hai hai hai. Harubaru kita ze Hakodate e, sakamaku nami o norikoete ...

Clerk A *Oh, here it is.*

Yan *Let's see, there's also a tape player.*

Clerk A *A tape player.*

Yan *The tape has me singing on it.*

Clerk A *Oh, you singing? May I listen to it?*

Yan *Please (go ahead).*

Yan's voice on the tape *[A line from "The Girl from Hakodate"]*

Yan *I'm practicing that song now.*

Clerk A *Hmm, you're good, aren't you?*

Yan *No, not at all.*

Clerk A *Is there a business card or anything else with your name on it?*

Yan *Ah, there's a business card case in the inner pocket. There's also a date book. My name is written in the date book.*

Clerk A *Ah, there is a date book, isn't there? What is your name?*

Yan *It's Yan.*

Clerk A *Yan Morin.*

Yan *Mo-rin.*

Clerk A *I see. This is without a doubt your briefcase.*

Yan *Thank you very much.*

Clerk A *All right. Oh, pardon me, but please write your name and address here.*

Yan *All right.*

Clerk A *Do you have a personal seal?*

Yan *No, I don't.*

Clerk A *Well then, your signature is fine. Yan Mori-n.*

Yan *Mo-rin.*

Clerk A *Mo-rin.*

Yan *Mo-rin.*

Clerk A *Mo-rin. [Laughs]*

Yan *I'm sorry to have caused you so much trouble.*

Clerk A *Mo-rin. [Laughs] [He sings a line from the song "The Girl from Hakodate".]*

[8] Shibuya eki mae

(As Yan is walking along, he hears the music of "The Girl from Hakodate." At first, he thinks the tape player in his briefcase has started playing, but then he notices that it is coming from the loudspeaker of a publicity campaign car.)

SCENE 8 *In front of Shibuya Station*

(As Yan is walking along, he hears the music of "The Girl from Hakodate." At first, he thinks the tape player in his briefcase has started playing, but then he notices that it is coming from the loudspeaker of a publicity campaign car.)

End of Episode Thirteen

Lesson 25

Today's Expressions

1. { *A: What kind of briefcase is it?*
   B: It's a brown briefcase.
2. *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.*

Today's Lesson

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN 1

(Office at Shibuya Station)

Ekiin Kore o mite kudasai.
Donna kaban desu ka?

Yan Ano, chairo no kaban desu.

Ekiin A, chairo no kaban ne.

Yan Sukoshi yogorete imasu.
Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu.

(Office at Shibuya Station)

Clerk *Please look at these.*
What kind of briefcase is it?

Yan *It's a brown briefcase.*

Clerk *A brown briefcase...*

Yan *It's a little soiled.*
It has an outer pocket.

WORDS & PHRASES

mite kudasai ← miru *(to look)* / donna *(what kind)* / kaban *(briefcase/bag)* / chairo *(brown)* / sukoshi *(a little)* / yogorete imasu ← yogorete iru *(to be soiled)* / sotogawa *(the outside)* / poketto *(pocket)* / tsuite imasu ← tsuite iru *(to be attached)*

NOTES

① Donna [kaban] desu ka?

This sentence type is used to ask what something is like. The question **"Donna kaban desu ka?"** *means that the questioner wants to know its shape, color, size, and so on. On the other hand,* **"Donna hito desu ka?"** *can mean both "What does he look like?" (appearance) and "What's he like?" (character and personality).*

1.
A: Donna iro desu ka?
(What color is it?)
B: Chairo desu.
(It's brown.)

2.
A: Donna jisho o kaitai n desu ka?
(What kind of dictionary do you want to buy?)
B: Waei jiten desu.
(A Japanese-English dictionary.)

▶ MINI-SKIT 1

(One morning at the studio)

Kaihô Ohayô gozaimasu.
Mine A, ohayô gozaimasu.
Kaihô Mine-san. Sugihara-san, kite imasu ka?
Mine Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo.
Kaihô Hê. Yokohama e itte iru n desu ka.

(One morning at the studio)

Kaihô *Good morning!*
Mine *Oh, good morning.*
Kaihô *Mine-san, is Sugihara-san here?*
Mine *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.*
Kaihô *Oh really? She's in Yokohama, isn't she?*

WORDS & PHRASES

kite imasu ← kite iru *(to have come)* / ima *(now)* / itte iru *(to have gone)*

NOTES

② **Kite imasu** *means that a person has already come and is here now.* **Yokohama ni itte imasu** *means that a person has set out for Yokohama and is not here now.*

1. *[On the phone]*
   A: Kyô no gogo, eiga o mini ikimasen ka?
   (How about going to see a movie this afternoon?)
   B: Kyô wa, tomodachi ga kite imasu kara, ikemasen.
   (A friend is here [has come] today, so I can't go.)

2. **A:** Tatsurô-kun imasu ka?
   (Is Tatsurô there?)
   B: Otôto wa ima gakkô ni itte iru n desu ga...
   (My brother (isn't here. He) has gone to school...)

The new use of **-te imasu** *introduced here expresses the state that something is in as the result of an action or process. This so-called stative use of* **-te imasu** *is different from its use in sentences which show that something is going on now. (To review, look back at Lesson 13, Note ①. You'll find sentences like* **Yan-san wa ima terebi o mite imasu** *(Yan is watching television).)*

[From the Mini-Skit in which Sugihara-san reports from Yokohama Harbor.]

(1) Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haitte imasu.
(Many boats are in [have come into] the harbor.)

(2) Benchi ga narande imasu.
(There is a line of benches. / Benches are lined up.)

(3) Kamome ga tomatte imasu.
(Seagulls are perched.)

(4) Ano sakana wa shinde imasu.
(That fish is dead [has died].)

▶ MINI-SKIT II

(At the table)

Kaihô & Sugihara Itadakimâsu.

Kaihô Suimasen. Shio o totte kudasai.

Sugihara Hai.

Kaihô Are, kore nanika haitte imasu yo. Okome ga haitte imasu yo.

Sugihara Shikeru kara irete aru n desu.

Kaihô Â, shikeru kara irete aru n desu ka.

(At the table)

Kaihô & Sugihara *Let's eat.*

Kaihô *Excuse me. Please pass the salt.*

Sugihara *Here.*

Kaihô *Hey, there's something in it. There's rice in it.*

Sugihara *It's there [I put it there] so the salt won't get wet.*

Kaihô *Ah, it's put in so the salt won't get wet. (Is that it!)*

WORDS & PHRASES

shio *(salt)* / totte kudasai ← toru *(to pass)* / nanika *(something)* / haitte imasu ← haitte iru *(to be in)* / okome *(rice)* / shikeru *(to get wet/to get soggy)* / irete aru *(to be put in)*

NOTES

③ *Both* **haitte imasu** *and* **irete arimasu** *indicate a state, but they convey a slightly different nuance.* **Okome ga haitte imasu yo** *simply states the fact that there are grains of rice in the salt, while* **Shikeru kara, irete aru n desu** *explains that the rice was put there intentionally to prevent the salt from getting wet.* **Haitte imasu** *simply states that it's there without taking up the question of how it got there, while* **irete arimasu** *tells us that it's there because someone put it there for a reason.*

▶ FROM THE SKIT ABOUT YAN II

Ekiin Hai, hai, hai. Sumimasen ga, kaban no naka ni nani ga haitte iru ka, itte kudasai.

Yan Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu.

Ekiin Shorui. A, shorui ga haitte imasu ne.

Clerk *All right, all right. Pardon me, but please tell me what's in the briefcase.*

Yan *There ae some important papers in it.*

Clerk *Papers. Ah, there are some papers.*

The station attendant was concerned only about what was in the briefcase, not about how those things got there, so he used **haitte iru** *in his question. Yan, on the other hand, knew that there were papers in his briefcase because he had a clear memory of putting them there, and this memory of his own action is reflected in his use of* **irete arimasu**.

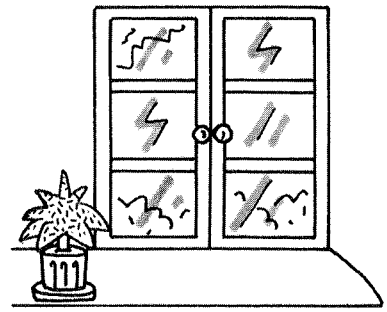
Exercises

I. Use the -te imasu *form to describe what you see in the pictures below.*

1.

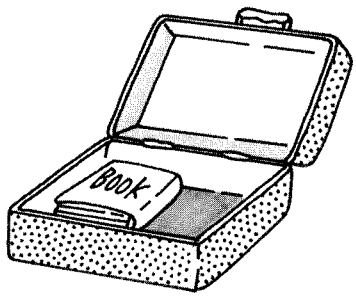
hana ga saite iru *(to be blooming)*

2.



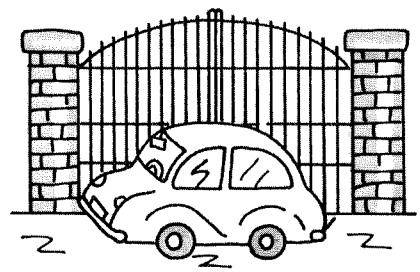
mado *(window)* / shimatte iru *(to be closed)*

3.



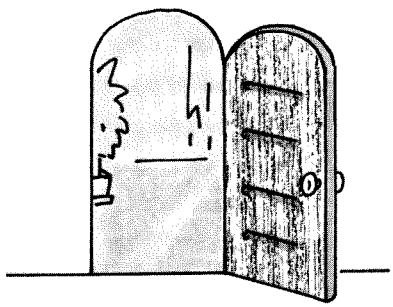
kaban *(briefcase)* / haitte iru *(to be in)*

4.



mon *(gate)* / kuruma *(car)* / tomatte iru *(to be parked)*

5.



doa *(door)* / aite iru *(to be open)*

II. Express the following ideas in Japanese. *Hint: Use* -te imasu.

1. *My brother is in China now.* *My brother* (ani *or* otôto) *China* (Chûgoku)
   (= My brother has gone to China and is there now.)
2. *Mr. Katô has already come.*
3. *Where do you live?*
4. *Has Yan come yet?*
5. *Yan has not come yet.*

   (Answers at the end of the lesson.)

Writing & Pronunciation

The syllables "mya," "myu," "myo," "rya," "ryu," *and* "ryo" *are written like this in* hiragana:

みゃ	みゅ	みょ
mya	myu	myo
りゃ	りゅ	りょ
rya	ryu	ryo

Culture & Life

1. Using One's Commuting Time

It is very common to see people reading books, magazines, or newspapers in the train in Japan. Especially since commuting times are so long, each day's train ride is a good chance to get some reading done. Some people of course, opt for light reading, like comic books. Those with a Walkman may be listening to their favorite music, or they may be studying a foreign language. Junior high and high school students facing an entrance exam can often be seen poring over lists of English words and muttering pronunciations and meanings to themselves. And finally, some of the lucky few with a seat may be using the time in a different way — to catch up on sleep!

2. Business Cards and Seals

It is of course natural to use business cards to introduce oneself to those one meets in the course of one's work, but in Japan it is quite common for people to hand cards printed with their company's name and their position even to those they meet in private life. This is perhaps because the Japanese are almost obsessively concerned with knowing how others fit into the social order, and business cards satisfy this need.

A person's seal serves the same purpose as a signature in Western countries and is required on many occasions — when receiving parcels delivered from a department store, when transacting business at the bank, or even when making a reservation to use the local public tennis court.

Words & Phrases to Memorize

donna *(what kind)*
kaban *(briefcase / bag)*
chairo *(brown)*
yogorete iru *(to be soiled)*
poketto *(pocket)*
tsuite iru *(to be attached)*
hito *(person)*
waei jiten *(Japanese-English dictionary)*
kite iru *(to have come / to be here)*
itte iru *(to have gone)*
otôto *(my brother)*
gakkô *(school)*
takusan *(many)*
narande iru *(to be lined up)*
tomatte iru *(to be perched)*
shinde iru *(to be dead)*
shio *(salt)*
toru *(to pass (food around the table))*
nanika *(something)*
okome *(rice)*
irete aru *(to be put in)*
daijina *(important)*

Answers & Comments

I. 1. Hana ga saite imasu.
(The flowers are blooming.)

2. Mado ga shimatte imasu.
(The window is shut.)

3. Kaban no naka ni hon ga haitte imasu.
(There is a book in the briefcase.)

4. Mon no mae ni kuruma ga tomatte imasu.
(A car is parked in front of the gate.)

5. Doa ga aite imasu.
(The door is open.)

II. 1. Ani (or otôto) wa (ima) Chûgoku ni itte imasu.

2. Katô-san wa mô kite imasu.

3. Doko ni sunde imasu ka?

4. Yan-san wa mô kite imasu ka?

5. Yan-san wa mada kite imasen.

Lesson 26

If you look back, you'll see that this course has covered quite a bit of ground in the last twenty-five lessons. The most important grammatical points and patterns were illustrated not only by the episodes about Yan, but also by the Mini-Skits with Sugihara-san, Mine-san, and Kaihô-san.

Today's lesson is a review, and includes twenty-one of the Mini-Skits from past lessons. Here in the text you will find an explanation of the setting of each skit, and the key parts of each dialogue. (The skit numbers given on the following pages refer to the order in which the Mini-Skits appear in this lesson, and the numbers beside each box refer to the lesson in which that skit first appeared.)

MINI-SKIT 1 *(Lesson 1)*

Somebody's bag falls from the overhead rack and lands right on Kaihô-san's lunch. Whose bag is it?

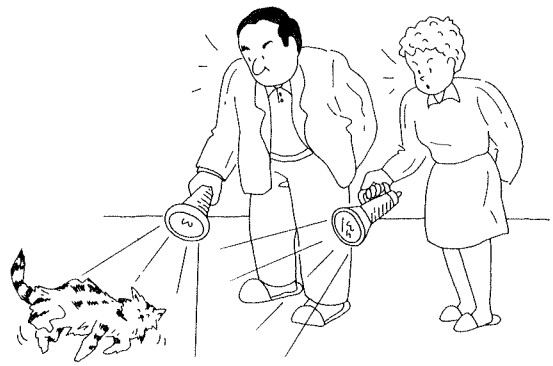
Kaihô: Kore wa anata no nimotsu desu ka? *(Is this bag yours?)*

Mine: Hai, watashi no desu. *(Yes, it's mine.)*

MINI-SKIT 2 *(Lesson 3)*

Two people are making their way cautiously through the darkness with a flashlight. They make an announcement of everything they find.

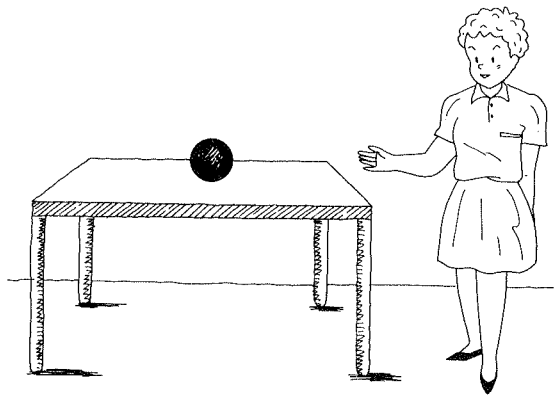
Mine:	Doa ga arimasu.	*(There is a door.)*
	Doa ga arimasu.	*(There is a door.)*
Mine:	Ha, neko ga...	*(Oh, a cat...)*
Sugihara:	Neko ga...	*(A cat...)*
Mine & Sugihara:	Neko ga imasu.	*(There's a cat.)*



MINI-SKIT 3 *(Lesson 4)*

A ball goes bouncing here and there throughout the studio. Can you explain the position in which the ball stops each time?

Mine:	Bôru wa doko ni arimasu ka?	*(Where is the ball?)*
Sugihara:	Bôru wa têburu no ue ni arimasu.	*(The ball is on top of the table.)*



MINI-SKIT 4 *(Lesson 6)*

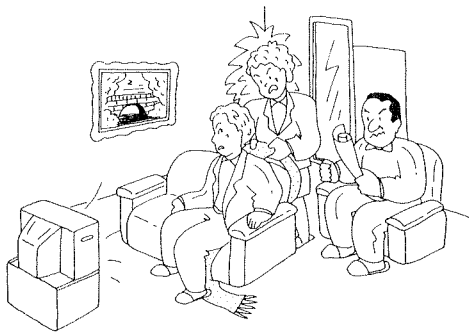
A recorded message invites Kaihô-san to come in. Once inside he is told by Mine-san to sit down, and by Sugihara-san to stand up. Poor Kaihô-san doesn't know what to do.

Dôzo oshite kudasai. *(Please push.)*

Dôzo oshite kudasai. *(Please push.)*

Dôzo haitte kudasai. *(Please come in.)*

Dôzo haitte kudasai. *(Please come in.)*



MINI-SKIT 5 *(Lesson 7)*

Unable to bear the heat in an office he is visiting, Kaihô-san first asks permission to open the window, and then to turn on the air conditioner, but in the end he just has to bear his discomfort.

Kaihô: Anô, kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka? *(Uh, may I turn on the air conditioner?)*

Mine: Ee, dôzo. *(Yes, please do.)*

Sugihara: Anô, sumimasen ga, kûrâ o tometemo ii desu ka? *(Uh, I'm sorry, but is it all right to turn off the air conditioner?)*

Kaihô: Ee, dôzo. *(Oh yes, certainly.)*

MINI-SKIT 6 *(Lesson 6)*

Sugihara-san comes to buy a towel at the "Mai-Mai Shop" — a shop which sells all sorts of things that can be counted by using the suffix **-mai**.

Sugihara: Sono aoi taoru o kudasai. *(Please give me that blue towel.)*

Kaihô: Kochira desu ne. *(You mean this one — am I correct?)*

Sugihara: Ee, sô desu. *(Yes, that's right.*

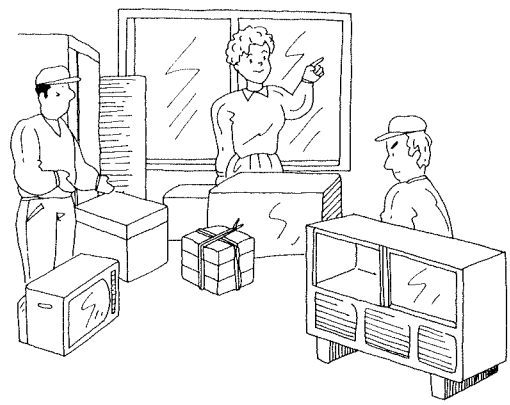
Sore o san-mai kudasai. *Give me three of them.)*

MINI-SKIT 7 *(Lesson 8)*

It's moving day. The movers, Mine-san and Kaihô-san, are trying to put Sugihara-san's belongings in place. But no sooner do they set something in one spot than she changes her mind about where she wants it.

Sugihara: Sore o koko ni oite kudasai. *(Please put that here.)*

Mine: Kore o soko ni oku n desu ne. *(You want this put there, right?)*

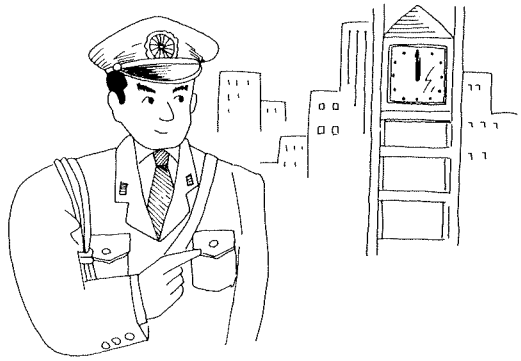


MINI-SKIT 8 *(Lesson 9)*

Various people on the street are asked the time.

Koe: Ima nan-ji desu ka? *(Voice: What time is it?)*

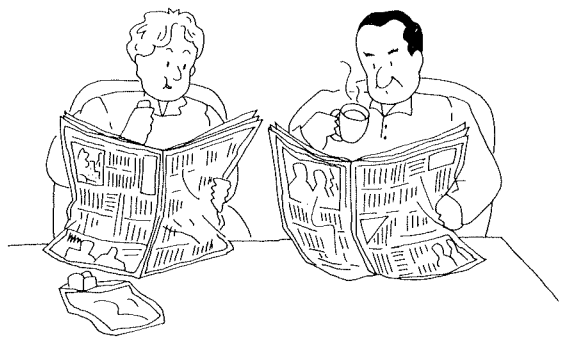
Keikan: Jûni-ji desu. *(Police officer: It's twelve o'clock.)*



MINI-SKIT 9 *(Lesson 14)*

Sugihara-san explains what Mine-san and Kaihô-san are doing.

Sugihara: Mine-san wa kôhî o nominagara, *(Mine-san is drinking coffee*
shinbun o yonde imasu. *while reading the newspaper.)*
Kaihô-san wa okashi o tabenagara, *(Kaihô-san is eating a snack*
shinbun o yonde imasu. *while reading the newspaper.)*



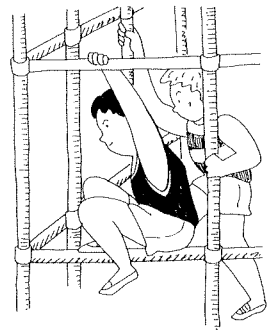
MINI-SKIT 10 *(Lesson 13)*

People are shown enjoying themselves in various ways around the Harajuku area in Tokyo.

Wakai hitotachi ga dansu o shite imasu. *(Some young people are dancing.)*

Otoko no hito ga shashin o totte imasu. *(A man is taking pictures.)*

Kodomo ga asonde imasu. *(Children are playing.)*



MINI-SKIT 11 *(Lesson 15)*

Sugihara-san teases Mine-san about getting scared in the House of Spooks.

Sugihara: Kowai desu ka? *(Are you scared?)*

Mine: Ee, totemo. *(Yes, terribly!)*

Sugihara: Kowakatta desu ka? *(Was it scary?)*

Mine: Ee, kowakatta desu. *(Yes, it was scary.)*

MINI-SKIT 12 *(Lesson 16)*

Mine-san is trying on clothing at a men's shop.

Sugihara:	Ikaga desu ka?	*(How is it?*
	Chiisaku arimasen ka?	*It's not too small?)*
Mine:	Iie, chiisaku arimasen.	*(No, it's not too small.*
	Chôdo ii desu.	*It's just right.)*

MINI-SKIT 13 *(Lesson 17)*

Convict Mine and Convict Kaihô bemoan their incarcerated state and imagine all the things they would like to do — if they were free.

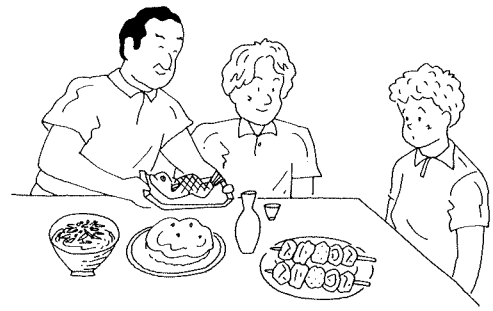
Mine & Kaihô:	Tenisu! Shitai desu nê.	*(Tennis! I want to play.)*
Mine & Kaihô:	Eiga! Mitai desu nê.	*(A movie! I want to see one.)*

MINI-SKIT 14 *(Lesson 18)*

Mine-san and Kaihô-san offer various sorts of food to Sugihara-san, but she seems interested only in drinking **sake**.

Mine: Sugihara-san, kore ikaga desu ka? *(Sugihara-san, how about this?)*

Sugihara: Watashi, sore, amari suki ja arimasen. *(I don't care much for that.)*

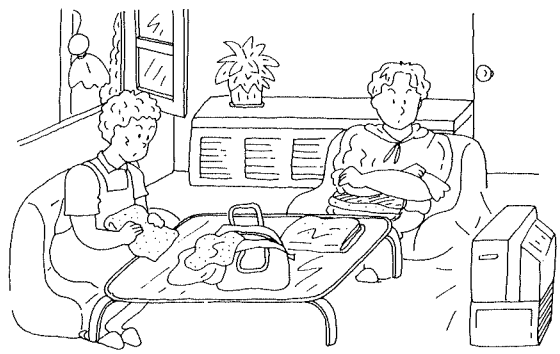


MINI-SKIT 15 *(Lesson 19)*

Sugihara-san is hoping against hope that the **Teru-teru Bôzu** *doll she has hung by the window will bring good weather the next day.*

Sugihara: Ashita wa hareru deshô ka? *(Will it be good weather tomorrow?)*

Kaihô: Tabun hareru deshô. *(It'll probably be good weather.)*

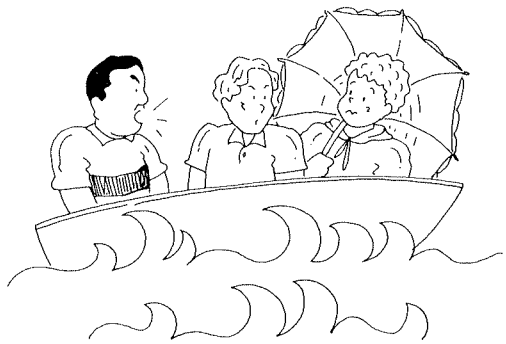


MINI-SKIT 16 *(Lesson 21)*

Mine-san asks Sugihara-san and Kaihô-san if they can swim. They say they can, and so he tells them to jump from the boat, which seems likely to sink at any moment. But he himself can't swim.

Mine: Sugihara-san, oyogemasu ka? *(Sugihara-san, can you swim?)*

Sugihara: Hai, oyogemasu. *(Yes, I can (swim).)*

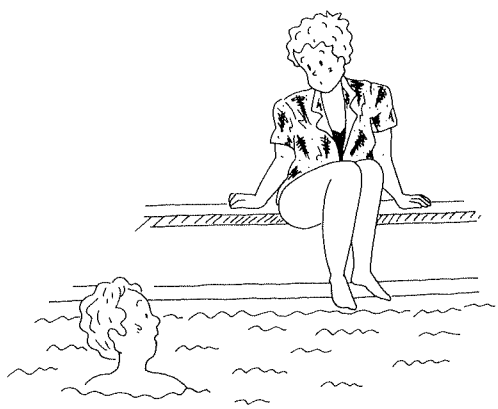


MINI-SKIT 17 *(Lesson 20)*

In this poolside conversation, Sugihara-san seems to want to swim. But she's afraid the water is cold.

Sugihara: Pûru no mizu tsumetai deshô? *(Isn't the water in the pool cold?)*

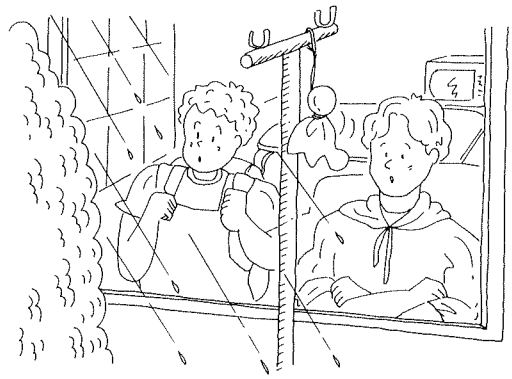
Kaihô: Ie, sonnani tsumetaku arimasen yo. *(No, it's not so cold.)*



MINI-SKIT 18 *(Lesson 20)*

Sugihara-san is planning to leave on a trip the next day. She gazes at the rain and worries what the weather will be like.

Sugihara:	Ashita wa hareru deshô ka?	*(Do you think it'll clear up tomorrow?)*
Kaihô:	Ûmu, ame kamo shiremasen ne.	*(Hmm. It may rain.)*
Sugihara:	Demo, hareru kamo shiremasen yone.	*(But still, it may clear up, don't you think?)*



MINI-SKIT 19 *(Lesson 22)*

Sugihara-san comes to tell Mine-san that she has found the tape he was looking for. But he is in a soundproof recording room, and the only way they can hear each other is to talk through a microphone.

Sugihara:	Mine-san, kikoemasu ka?	*(Mine-san, can you hear me?)*
Mine:	Hai, yoku kikoemasu. Nan deshô.	*(Yes, I can hear you very well. What is it?)*

MINI-SKIT 20 *(Lesson 22)*

Kaihô-san has come to consult a doctor about the pain in his stomach. But the first thing we know, the doctor has started examining a vending machine instead!

Isha: Dôshita n desu ka? *(What's wrong?)*

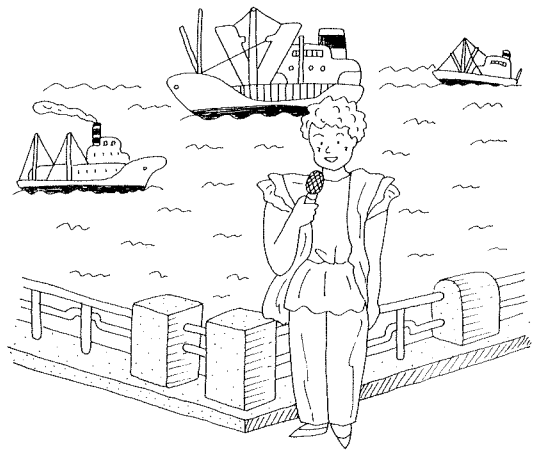
Kaihô: Onaka ga itai n desu. *(My stomach hurts.)*

MINI-SKIT 21 *(Lesson 25)*

Sugihara-san is broadcasting a report live from Yokohama Harbor.

Watashi wa ima Yokohama ni kite imasu. *(I am now in Yokohama.*

Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haitte imasu. *There are many boats in the harbor.)*



APPENDIX

Verb Conjugation Tables

I.

Dictionary form	*-te form*		*Present form*	*Past form*
aru *(be/have)*	atte	*plain*	aru	atta
		polite	arimasu	arimashita
hairu *(enter)*	haitte	*plain*	hairu	haitta
		polite	hairimasu	hairimashita
haku *(wear (on the feet or legs))*	haite	*plain*	haku	haita
		polite	hakimasu	hakimashita
hanasu *(speak)*	hanashite	*plain*	hanasu	hanashita
		polite	hanashimasu	hanashimashita
hataraku *(work)*	hataraite	*plain*	hataraku	hataraita
		polite	hatarakimasu	hatarakimashita
iku *(go)*	itte	*plain*	iku	itta
		polite	ikimasu	ikimashita
iu *(say)*	itte	*plain*	iu	itta
		polite	iimasu	iimashita
kaku *(write)*	kaite	*plain*	kaku	kaita
		polite	kakimasu	kakimashita
kau *(buy)*	katte	*plain*	kau	katta
		polite	kaimasu	kaimashita
kiku *(hear)*	kiite	*plain*	kiku	kiita
		polite	kikimasu	kikimashita
magaru *(turn)*	magatte	*plain*	magaru	magatta
		polite	magarimasu	magarimashita
nemuru *(sleep)*	nemutte	*plain*	nemuru	nemutta
		polite	nemurimasu	nemurimashita
nomu *(drink)*	nonde	*plain*	nomu	nonda
		polite	nomimasu	nomimashita
noru *(ride)*	notte	*plain*	noru	notta
		polite	norimasu	norimashita
oku *(put/place)*	oite	*plain*	oku	oita
		polite	okimasu	okimashita
okuru *(send)*	okutte	*plain*	okuru	okutta
		polite	okurimasu	okurimashita
tabako o suu *(smoke)*	sutte	*plain*	suu	sutta
		polite	suimasu	suimashita
suwaru *(sit)*	suwatte	*plain*	suwaru	suwatta
		polite	suwarimasu	suwarimashita
tatsu *(stand (up))*	tatte	*plain*	tatsu	tatta
		polite	tachimasu	tachimashita
shashin o toru *(take a picture)*	totte	*plain*	toru	totta
		polite	torimasu	torimashita
tsukau *(use)*	tsukatte	*plain*	tsukau	tsukatta
		polite	tsukaimasu	tsukaimashita
taipu o utsu *(type)*	utte	*plain*	utsu	utta
		polite	uchimasu	uchimashita

Negative form		*Potential form*
Present	*Past*	
nai	nakatta	——
arimasen	arimasen deshita	——
hairanai	hairanakatta	haireru
hairimasen	hairimasen deshita	hairemasu
hakanai	hakanakatta	hakeru
hakimasen	hakimasen deshita	hakemasu
hanasanai	hanasanakatta	hanaseru
hanashimasen	hanashimasen deshita	hanasemasu
hatarakanai	hatarakanakatta	hatarakeru
hatarakimasen	hatarakimasen deshita	hatarakemasu
ikanai	ikanakatta	ikeru
ikimasen	ikimasen deshita	ikemasu
iwanai	iwanakatta	ieru
iimasen	iimasen deshita	iemasu
kakanai	kakanakatta	kakeru
kakimasen	kakimasen deshita	kakemasu
kawanai	kawanakatta	kaeru
kaimasen	kaimasen deshita	kaemasu
kikanai	kikanakatta	kikeru
kikimasen	kikimasen deshita	kikemasu
magaranai	magaranakatta	magareru
magarimasen	magarimasen deshita	magaremasu
nemuranai	nemuranakatta	nemureru
nemurimasen	nemurimasen deshita	nemuremasu
nomanai	nomanakatta	nomeru
nomimasen	nomimasen deshita	nomemasu
noranai	noranakatta	noreru
norimasen	norimasen deshita	noremasu
okanai	okanakatta	okeru
okimasen	okimasen deshita	okemasu
okuranai	okuranakatta	okureru
okurimasen	okurimasen deshita	okuremasu
suwanai	suwanakatta	sueru
suimasen	suimasen deshita	suemasu
suwaranai	suwaranakatta	suwareru
suwarimasen	suwarimasen deshita	suwaremasu
tatanai	tatanakatta	tateru
tachimasen	tachimasen deshita	tatemasu
toranai	toranakatta	toreru
torimasen	torimasen deshita	toremasu
tsukawanai	tsukawanakatta	tsukaeru
tsukaimasen	tsukaimasen deshita	tsukaemasu
utanai	utanakatta	uteru
uchimasen	uchimasen deshita	utemasu

II.

Dictionary form	*-te form*		*Present form*	*Past form*
akeru *(open)*	akete	*plain*	akeru	aketa
		polite	akemasu	akemashita
dekakeru *(go out)*	dekakete	*plain*	dekakeru	dekaketa
		polite	dekakemasu	dekakemashita
hajimeru *(begin)*	hajimete	*plain*	hajimeru	hajimeta
		polite	hajimemasu	hajimemashita
ireru *(put in)*	irete	*plain*	ireru	ireta
		polite	iremasu	iremashita
iru *(be)*	ite	*plain*	iru	ita
		polite	imasu	imashita
kariru *(borrow)*	karite	*plain*	kariru	karita
		polite	karimasu	karimashita
kiru *(wear)*	kite	*plain*	kiru	kita
		polite	kimasu	kimashita
miru *(see)*	mite	*plain*	miru	mita
		polite	mimasu	mimashita
miseru *(show)*	misete	*plain*	miseru	miseta
		polite	misemasu	misemashita
neru *(go to bed)*	nete	*plain*	neru	neta
		polite	nemasu	nemashita
okiru *(get up)*	okite	*plain*	okiru	okita
		polite	okimasu	okimashita
oshieru *(teach)*	oshiete	*plain*	oshieru	oshieta
		polite	oshiemasu	oshiemashita
shimeru *(shut/close)*	shimete	*plain*	shimeru	shimeta
		polite	shimemasu	shimemashita
taberu *(eat)*	tabete	*plain*	taberu	tabeta
		polite	tabemasu	tabemashita
tomeru *(stop)*	tomete	*plain*	tomeru	tometa
		polite	tomemasu	tomemashita
kûrâ o tsukeru *(turn on an air conditioner)*	tsukete	*plain*	tsukeru	tsuketa
		polite	tsukemasu	tsukemashita

III.

Dictionary form	*-te form*		*Present form*	*Past form*
kuru *(come)*	kite	*plain*	kuru	kita
		polite	kimasu	kimashita
suru *(do)*	shite	*plain*	suru	shita
		polite	shimasu	shimashita

Negative form		*Potential form*
Present	*Past*	
akenai	akenakatta	akerareru
akemasen	akemasen deshita	akeraremasu
dekakenai	dekakenakatta	dekakerareru
dekakemasen	dekakemasen deshita	dekakeraremasu
hajimenai	hajimenakatta	hajimerareru
hajimemasen	hajimemasen deshita	hajimeraremasu
irenai	irenakatta	irerareru
iremasen	iremasen deshita	ireraremasu
inai	inakatta	irareru
imasen	imasen deshita	iraremasu
karinai	karinakatta	karirareru
karimasen	karimasen deshita	kariraremasu
kinai	kinakatta	kirareru
kimasen	kimasen deshita	kiraremasu
minai	minakatta	mirareru
mimasen	mimasen deshita	miraremasu
misenai	misenakatta	miserareru
misemasen	misemasen deshita	miseraremasu
nenai	nenakatta	nerareru
nemasen	nemasen deshita	neraremasu
okinai	okinakatta	okirareru
okimasen	okimasen deshita	okiraremasu
oshienai	oshienakatta	oshierareru
oshiemasen	oshiemasen deshita	oshieraremasu
shimenai	shimenakatta	shimerareru
shimemasen	shimemasen deshita	shimeraremasu
tabenai	tabenakatta	taberareru
tabemasen	tabemasen deshita	taberaremasu
tomenai	tomenakatta	tomerareru
tomemasen	tomemasen deshita	tomeraremasu
tsukenai	tsukenakatta	tsukerareru
tsukemasen	tsukemasen deshita	tsukeraremasu

Negative form		*Potential form*
Present	*Past*	
konai	konakatta	korareru
kimasen	kimasen deshita	koraremasu
shinai	shinakatta	dekiru*
shimasen	shimasen deshita	dekimasu

**The potential of words like* benkyôsuru *is formed simply by changing* suru *to* dekiru*:* benkyô-dekiru. *But in expressions like* dansu o suru *or* tenisu o suru, *the* o *must also be changed to* ga*:* dansu ga dekiru, tenisu ga dekiru.

The final column of the preceding tables shows the potential forms of Type I, Type II, and Type III (irregular) verbs. You should note that all these potential verbs are treated just like Type II verbs when you want to make their past, negative, or -te *forms. In other words,* kakeru, irerareru, korareru *and other potentials are conjugated as Type II verbs:*

Examples:

I.	kak u + eru	→	kakeru	kakete, kaketa, kakenai
II.	ire ru + rareru	→	irerareru	irerarete, irerareta, irerarenai
	kari ru + rareru	→	karirareru	karirarete, karirareta, karirarenai
III.	kuru	→	korareru	korarete, korareta, korarenai
	suru	→	dekiru	dekite, dekita, dekinai

The Inflection of Adjectives

I. *Adjectives of this type always end in* -i *when they appear before a noun:* akai taoru *(red towel),* atarashii heya *(new room).*

Dictionary form	**-te *form***		***Present form***	***Past form***
akai *(red)*	akakute	*plain*	akai	akakatta
		polite	akai desu	akakatta desu
atsui *(hot)*	atsukute	*plain*	atsui	atsukatta
		polite	atsui desu	atsukatta desu
atarashii *(new)*	atarashikute	*plain*	atarashii	atarashikatta
		polite	atarashii desu	atarashikatta desu
oishii *(delicious)*	oishikute	*plain*	oishii	oishikatta
		polite	oishii desu	oishikatta desu

Negative form	
Present	***Past***
akaku nai	akakunakatta
akaku nai desu akaku arimasen	akaku nakatta desu akaku arimasen deshita
atsuku nai	atsuku nakatta
atsuku nai desu atsuku arimasen	atsuku nakatta desu atsuku arimasen deshita
atarashiku nai	atarashiku nakatta
atarashiku nai desu atarashiku arimasen	atarashiku nakatta desu atarashiku arimasen deshita
oishiku nai	oishiku nakatta
oishiku nai desu oishiku arimasen	oishiku nakatta desu oishiku arimasen deshita

The adjective ii *(good) is irregular. It is found only before nouns, as in* ii tenki *(good weather) or* ii heya *(nice room), or at the end of a sentence in the present tense:* ii desu. *The other inflected forms are made from* yoi, *which has the same meaning:*

Dictionary form	**-te *form***		***Present form***	***Past form***
ii yoi	yokute	*plain*	ii	yokatta
		polite	ii desu	yokatta desu

II. *When adjectives of this type are used before a noun, they are always followed by* -na*:* kireina hana *(pretty flower),* sukina kudamono *(fruit one likes),* shizukana tokoro *(quiet place).*

Dictionary form	**-te *form***		***Present form***	***Past form***
kirei *(pretty)*	kireide	*plain*	kirei da	kirei datta
		polite	kirei desu	kirei deshita
suki *(like)*	sukide	*plain*	suki da	suki datta
		polite	suki desu	suki deshita

Negative form	
Present	***Past***
yoku nai	yoku nakatta
yoku nai desu yoku arimasen	yoku nakatta desu yoku arimasen deshita

Negative form	
Present	***Past***
kirei dewa nai	kirei dewa nakatta
kirei dewa arimasen	kirei dewa nakatta desu kirei dewa arimasen deshita
suki dewa nai	suki dewa nakatta
suki dewa arimasen	suki dewa nakatta desu suki dewa arimasen deshita

The word dewa *in the combinations found in this chart is usually slurred and pronounced as* ja *in conversation.*

INDEX to
Words & Phrases to Memorize

The number indicates the lesson in which the word or phrase first appears.
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A

abunai *dangerous*
Abunai desu. *It's dangerous.* 22
aisukurîmu *ice cream* 13
akai *red*
akai taoru *red towel* 5
akarui *bright*
akarui heya *bright (sunny) room* 4
akeru *to open*
Anô, mado o aketemo ii desu ka? *Uh, may I open the window?* 7
amai *sweet* 20
amai mono *sweets* 18
ame *rain*
Ashita mo ame deshô ka? *Do you think it'll rain tomorrow, too?* 19
anata *you* 1
annai dekiru *be able to take someone*
Takahashi-san ga annai dekiru sô desu yo. *Mr. Takahashi says he can take you.* 22
annai suru *to show (someone) the way*
Watashi ga annai shimasu. *I'll guide you.* 22
ano *that ~/those ~*
ano biru *those buildings* 2
anô . . . *uh . . .*
Anô, kore mitemo ii desu ka? *Uh, may I look at this?* 7
aoi *blue* 5
are *that*
Are wa nan desu ka? *What's that?* 2
aru *to be/to have*
Yan-san, ike ga arimasu yo. *Yan, there's a pond!* 3
aruku *to walk* 21
Arukemasu ka? *Can you walk?* 21
asa *morning* 9
asa-gohan *breakfast* 9
ashita *tomorrow* 10
asoko *there*
Asoko ni imasu. *It's over there.* 4
atarashii *new*
atarashii heya *new room* 4
atsui *hot* 15

B

bangô *number* 8
ban-gohan *supper* 9
basu *bus* 12
beddo *bed* 22
benkyô *study* 17
benkyôsuru *to study*
Watashi wa mainichi nihongo o benkyôshimasu. *I study Japanese every day.* 9
bîru *beer* 10
bôrupen *ball-point pen* 1
bôshi *hat/cap* 17
byôki *be sick* 21

C

chairo *brown* 25
chiisai *small* 6
chikatetsu *subway* 24
chokorêto *chocolate* 5
chotto *a little too ~*
Chotto takai desu ne. *It's a little too expensive.* 16
chûgokugo *Chinese* 17

D

daiji *important*
Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu. *There are some important papers in it.* 25
dansu o suru *to dance* 13
dare *who* 2
~ de
Enpitsu de kaitemo ii desu ka? *May I write it with a pencil?* 8
Nihongo de hanashite kudasai. *Please talk in Japanese.* 8
~ de
Soko de tomete kudasai. *Please stop (the car) there.* 6
Katô-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu. *Mrs. Katô works at home every day.* 10
dekakeru *to leave/to set out*
Katô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji 15 fun mae ni dekakemasu. *Mr. Katô usually leaves for work at 7:45.* 9
Tanaka-san wa mada dekakemasen. *Mr. Tanaka hasn't left yet.* 19

dekiru *to be able to do*
Anata dansu ga dekimasu ka? *Can you dance?* 21
Anata wa eigo ga dekimasu ka? *Do you know English?* 21
demo, . . . *But still . . .*
Demo, chotto takai desu ne. *But still, it's a little too expensive.* 16
denki ga tsuku *lights come on*
denki ga tsukanai *lights don't come on.* 23
Dôshite denki ga tsukanai n deshô ka? *I wonder why the lights don't come on?* 23
densha *train* 11
denwa *telephone* 7
denwa o kakeru *to make a telephone call*
Denwa o kaketai n desu ga . . . *I'd like to make a call . . .* 17
denwa o suru *to make a phone call* 13
depâto *department store* 12
deru *to come out*
denai *do not come out*
Dôshite denai n desu ka? *Why doesn't it work?/Why doesn't it come out?* 23
~ deshô *(will) probably (be) ~*
Mine-san wa tabun konai deshô. *Mine-san probably won't come.* 19
~ deshô? isn't it?
Mizu tsumetai deshô? *The water's cold, isn't it?* 20
Sono okashi, oishii deshô? *That cake is good, don't you think?* 20
Anata mo iku deshô? *You're going too, aren't you?* 20
~ deshô ka
Dôro wa suite iru deshô ka? *I wonder if the roads will be crowded?* 19
Ashita hareru deshô ka? *Will it be clear tomorrow?* 19
dewa, . . . *well then . . .*
Dewa, kochira o dôzo. *Then please try this one.* 16
dô *how*
Nihon no natsu wa dô desu ka? *How do you find summer in Japan?* 17
Dô shita n desu ka? *What's wrong?/What's the matter?* 23
doa *door* 7
dôbutsu *animal* 18
dôitashimashite *You're welcome./Not at all.* 1
doko *where*
Neko wa doko ni imasu ka? *Where's the cat?* 4
dokoka *somewhere*
Imagoro, minna mo, dokoka de ohiru-gohan o tabete iru n deshô ne. *Right now, they must be having lunch somewhere.* 20
dômo arigatô gozaimasu *Thank you very much.* 1
Dômo arigatô gozaimashita. *Thank you very much.* 17
dômo sumimasen *I'm very sorry.* 1
donna *what kind*
Donna kaban desu ka? *What kind of briefcase is it?* 25
dôro *road* 19
doyôbi *Saturday* 11
dôzo *please*
Dôzo, kochira e. *This way, please.* 6
dôzo yoroshiku *It's nice to meet you.* 1

E

eiga *movie* 10
eigo *English* 8
~ e
Hidari e magatte kudasai. *Turn left.* 6
Watashi wa ashita yama e ikimasu. *I'm going to the mountains tomorrow.* 10
-en *~ yen* 5
enpitsu *pencil* 1

F

fune *boat* 21
-fun mae *~ minutes before (the hour)*
shichi-ji jûgo-fun mae *15 min. before 7* 9
furo *bath* 18
furui *old*
furui Nihon no tatemono *old Japanese building* 15

G

gakkô *school* 25
getsuyôbi *Monday* 11
ginkô *bank* 12
go *five* 5
gogo *afternoon* 11
goro *about*
roku-ji goro *about 6:00* 9
goshujin *the [your] husband* 11
gozen *morning* 11
gyûnyû *milk* 10

H

ha *tooth* 23
hachi *eight* 5
haha *mother* 14
hai *yes* 1
hairu *to enter*
Haitte kudasai. *Please come in.* 6
Jâ, kono mise ni hairimashô. *Well then, let's go into this restaurant.* 18
hajimaru *to begin/to start*
Mada shiai wa hajimarimasen. *The game hasn't started yet.* 19
hajimemashite *How do you do?* 1
hajimeru *to begin/to start*
Dewa, hajimemasu. *Well then, I'm going to begin the lesson.* 10
Jâ, hajimemashô. *Well then, let's begin.* 18
hako *box* 4
haku *to wear (on one's legs or feet)*
Geta mo hakimashita. *I even wore wooden clogs.* 12
han *half*
ichi-ji han *1:30* 9
hana *flower* 3
hanasu *to speak*
Nihongo de hanashite kudasai. *Please talk in Japanese.* 8
hankachi *handkerchief* 5
hareru *to clear up*
Ashita hareru deshô ka? *Will it be clear tomorrow?* 19
hataraku *to work*
Katô-san no okusan wa, mainichi uchi de hatarakimasu. *Mrs. Katô works at home every day.* 10
Tôkyô de hatarakimasu. *I work in Tokyo.* 10
hayaku *quickly/right away*
Hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomitai (de)su ne. *I want some cold beer right away.* 17
heya *room* 4
hidari *left* 6

hikôki *airplane* 2
hiroi *broad/big*
Ôsutoraria no hô ga hiroi desu. *Australia is bigger.* 16
hiru *noon* 11
hiru-gohan *lunch* 9
hito *person*
Donna hito desu ka? *What kind of person is he?/What does he look like?* 25
hitori de *alone/by oneself*
Hitori de ikemasu ka? *Can you go alone?* 22
(~no) hô → ~no hô ga
Nihon no hô ga mushiatsui desu. *It's more humid in Japan.* 17
hon *book* 8
hyaku-en dama *100-yen coin* 14

I

ichi *one* 5
ichiman *ten thousand* 5
ii *good/nice*
ii shashin *good photograph* 12
Kore mitemo ii desu ka? *May I look at this?* 7
Itsu ga ii desu ka? *When would be convenient?* 18
Watashi wa kono hi ga ii n desu ga. *This day would be convenient for me . . .* 18
iie *no* 2
ikaga *how*
Ikaga deshita ka? *How was it?* 15
Ikaga desu ka? *How is it?* 16
iku *to go*
Massugu itte kudasai. *Please go straight.* 6
Watashi wa ashita yama e ikimasu. *I'm going to the mountains tomorrow.* 10
Watashi wa senshû yama e ikimashita. *I went to the mountains last week.* 11
Itsu itta n desu ka? *When did you go?* 11
Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo. *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.* 25
ikura *how much*
Ikura desu ka? *How much is it?* 16
ima *now* 9
inu *dog* 3
irasshaimase *Welcome.* 24
ireru *to put in*
Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka? *Would you please put this in a mailbox for me?* 7
Daijina shorui ga irete arimasu. *There are some important papers in it.* 25
iru *to be/there is*
Neko ga imasu. *There's a cat.* 3
iru *to want*
Watashi wa irimasen kara, dôzo tabete kudasai. *I don't want any, so please eat it.* 24
isogu *to hurry*
Osoku natta kara, isogimashô. *It's gotten late, so let's hurry.* 24
isshoni *together*
Dewa, isshoni ikimashô. *Then let's go together.* 24
isu *chair* 2
itadaku *to partake (of food or drink)*
Kôhî, mô ippai ikaga desu ka? *How about another cup of coffee?*
Hai, itadakimasu. *Oh yes, I would like another cup.* 10
itai *hurt/be sore*
Ha ga itai n desu. *I have a toothache.* 23
Onaka ga itai n desu. *I have a stomachache.* 23
itsu *when*
Itsu itta n desu ka? *When did you go?* 11
itsumo *always/usually*
Katô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji 15 fun mae ni dekakemasu. *Mr. Katô usually leaves for work at 7:45.* 9
iu *say*
Mô ichido itte kudasai. *Please say it once more.* 6

J

-ji *o'clock*
Ima nan-ji desu ka? *What time is it?* 9
Ni-ji han desu. *It's two thirty.* 9
-ji goro *about ~ o'clock*
Tarô-san wa, itsumo 8-ji han goro dekakemasu. *Tarô usually leaves (home) about 8:30.* 9
-ji han *half past (the hour)*
roku-ji han *six thirty* 9
jisho *dictionary* 8
jitensha *bicycle* 2
jôzu *very good/skillful* 22
jû *ten* 5
jûsho *address* 8

K

kaban *briefcase/bag* 25
kado *corner*
Tsugi no kado o hidari e magatte kudasai. *Turn left at the next corner.* 6
kagi *key* 3
kakeru → denwa o kakeru
Denwa o kaketai n desu ga . . . *I'd like to make a phone call . . .* 19
kaku *to write* 6
Namae o kaite kudasai. *Please write your name.* 6
kamera *camera* 1
kami *paper* 7
~kamo shiremasen *may/might*
Ashinoko atari de tabete (i)ru kamo shiremasen nê. *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.* 20
kanashii *sad*
Kanashisô desu ne. *You look sad.* 20
kane *money* 18
kanpaisuru
Jâ, kanpaishimashô. *Well then, let's drink a toast.* 18
~ kara *because*
Hokôsha tengoku da kara desu. *It's because it's a "Pedestrian Paradise."* 23
Kami ga nai kara desu. *Because it's out of paper.* 23
Okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai. *It's a gift, so please deliver it.* 24
Osoku natta kara, isogimashô. *It's gotten late, so let's hurry.* 24
kariru *to borrow*
Karitemo ii desu ka? *May I borrow it?* 7
kasa *umbrella* 2
kasu *to lend* 17
Kagi o kashite kudasai. *Please let me have the key.* 17
kau *to buy* 11
Sengetsu atarashii kamera o katta n desu. *That's because I just bought a new camera last month.* 11
Sengetsu atarashii kamera o kaimashita. *Last month, I bought a new camera.* 11

kawa *river* 22
kazoku *family* 17
kêki *a (piece of) cake* 3
kesa *this morning* 11
kiiroi *yellow* 6
kikoeru *to be able to be heard*
Kikoemasen yo. *I can't hear you.* 20
Yoku kikoenai n desu ga . . . *I can't hear you very well.* 20
kiku *to listen*
Rajio o kikimasu ka? *Do you listen to the radio?* 10
kimeru *to decide*
Kono hi ni kimemashô. *Let's decide on this day.* 18
kimono *kimono* 12
kinô *yesterday* 11
kinyôbi *Friday* 12
kirai *dislike/hate*
{ Osakana wa kirai desu ka? *Do you dislike fish?*
{ Kirai ja arimasen. *I don't dislike it.* 18
kirei *pretty*
A, kirei desu nê. *It's pretty, isn't it.* 22
kiru *to wear*
Kimono mo kimashita yo. *I wore a kimono, too.* 12
kitte *stamp* 5
kocchi *this way*
Ja, kocchi e. *Then please come this way.* 24
kôcha *(black) tea* 10
kochira *this one/here*
Kochira o dôzo. *Please try this one.* 16
Dewa, dôzo kochira e. *Then please come this way.* 24
kôhî *coffee* 4
kôhî kappu *coffee cup* 4
kôji *construction* 23
koko *here* 4
komu *to grow crowded*
Dôshite kyô wa konde iru n deshô ka? *Why is it crowded today?* 23
Michi ga konde iru kara, chikatetsu de ikimashô. *The streets are crowded, so let's go by subway.* 24
konban *tonight* 11
kongetsu *this month* 11
kono *this ~*
kono kamera *this camera* 2
konshû *this week* 11
koppu *(drinking) glass* 4
kore *this*
Kore wa anata no desu ka? *Is this yours?* 1
kotoshi *this year* 11
ku *nine* 5
kuni *country/nation* 17
kûrâ *air conditioner* 7
kuru *to come*
Chotto kite kudasai. *Would you please come here a minute?* 8
Tabun konai deshô. *He probably won't come.* 19
Sugihara-san, kite imasu ka? *Is Sugihara-san here?/ Has Sugihara-san come?* 25
kuruma *car* 2
kyô *today* 10
kyonen *last year* 11
kyû *nine* 5

M

mada *still/yet*
Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu. *Yan is still working.* 13
Tanaka-san wa mada dekakemasen. *Mr. Tanaka hasn't left yet.* 19
mado *window* 7
mae *in front of ~*
kuruma no mae *in front of the car* 4
magaru *to turn*
Migi e magatte kudasai. *Please turn right.* 6
-mai *a sheet of ~*
60-en no kitte o 15-mai kudasai. *Please give me fifteen 60-yen stamps.* 5
maiasa *every morning* 9
mainichi *every day* 9
man *ten thousand* 5
~ mashô
Jâ, kono mise ni hairimashô. *Well then, let's go into this restaurant.* 18
Jâ, hajimemashô. *Well then, let's begin.* 18
massugu *straight*
Massugu itte kudasai. *Please go straight.* 6
megane *glasses* 2
michi *street/road* 24
mieru *to be visible*
{ Mada Fujisan wa miemasen ka? *Hasn't Mt. Fuji come into view yet?*
{ Mô soro soro mieru deshô. *It shouldn't be long before we can see it.*
{ Hora, miemashita yo, asoko ni. *Look, there it is. Over there.* 19
migi *right* 6
minna *everyone* 18
miru *to look at/to see*
Kore mitemo ii desu ka? *May I have a look at this?* 7
Terebi o mimasu ka? *Do you watch TV?* 10
mise *shop/restaurant* 18
miseru *to show*
Misete kudasai. *Please show me.* 6
mizu *water* 20
mo *too*
Kore mo kamera desu. *This is a camera, too.* 2
Katô-san no okusan wa, daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. Heya no sôji mo shimasu. Sentaku mo shimasu. *Mrs. Katô does the cooking, the cleaning, and the laundry.* 10
mô *already*
Asa-gohan wa mô tabemashita ka? *Have you (already) eaten breakfast?* 19
Kaze wa mô naorimashita ka? *Have you gotten over your cold?* 19
mô ichido *once more*
Mô ichido itte kudasai. *Please say it once more.* 6
moshi moshi *Hello?* 17
mô soro soro *pretty soon*
Mô soro soro mieru deshô. *It shouldn't be long before we can see it.* 19
muzukashii *difficult* 15
Sonnani muzukashiku arimasen. *It's not that difficult.* 17

N

-nagara *while ~ing*
Katô-san wa bîru o nominagara terebi o mite imasu. *Mr. Katô is drinking beer while he watches TV.* 14
nai 19

Kami ga nai kara desu. *Because it's out of paper.* 23
-naide kudasai *Please don't ~*
Soko ni suwaranaide kudasai. *Please don't sit there.* 24
Kono koto wa dôzo ryôshin niwa shirasenaide kudasai. *Please don't let my parents know about this.* 24
Kono heya dewa, tabako o suwanaide kudasai. *Please don't smoke in this room.* 24
naka *in ~/inside ~*
kuruma no naka *in the car* 4
namae *name* 6
nan *what*
Are wa nan desu ka? *What's that?* 2
nana *seven* 5
nani *what*
Nani o shite iru n desu ka? *What are you doing?* 14
nanika *something*
Nanika haitte imasu yo. *There's something in it.* 25
nan-ji *what time*
Ima nan-ji desu ka? *What time is it?* 9
Nan-ji goro dekakemasu ka? *About what time do you leave the house?* 9
narabu
Benchi ga narande imasu. *There is a line of benches./ Benches are lined up.* 25
natsu *summer* 17
nedan *price* 16
neko *cat* 3
nemuru *to sleep*
Nemutte imasu. *He is sleeping.* 13
neru *to go to bed*
Yan-san wa itsumo 11-ji goro nemasu. *Yan always goes to bed about 11:00.* 9
ni *two* 5
~ ni
Neko wa doko ni imasu ka? *Where's the cat?* 4
Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo. *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.* 25
Kono tegami o posuto ni irete kudasaimasen ka? *Would you be so kind as to mail this letter?* 7
Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu. *I intend to send that photograph to my parents.* 12
~ ni
Katô-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. *Mr. Katô gets up every morning at 6:30.* 15
~ ni
Furui Nihon no tatemono o mi ni ikimashita. *I went to see the old Japanese architecture.* 15
~ ni
Kono hi ni kimemashô. *Let's decide on this day.* 18
Kono hi ni shimashô. *Let's decide on this day.* 18
nichiyôbi *Sunday* 11
nihon *Japan* 2
nihongo *Japanese* 8
niku *meat* 17
nimotsu *baggage* 1
~ no hô ga . . . *~ (is) more . . . than*
Kochira no hô ga yasui desu. *This one's cheaper.* 16
Ôsutoraria no hô ga hiroi desu. *Australia is bigger.* 16
nomimono *something to drink* 18
nomu *to drink*
Nondemo ii desu ka? *May I drink this?* 7
Katô-san wa, gyûnyû wa nomimasen. Kôcha o nomimasu. *Mr. Katô doesn't drink milk. He drinks tea.* 10
noru *to ride/to get on*
Basu ni norimasu. *I'm going to take a bus.* 12
{ Kêburukâ niwa norimashita ka? *Did you ride the cable car?*
{ Iie, norimasen deshita. *No, I didn't.* 12
nôto *notebook* 8

O

ofuro *bath* 17
ohayô gozaimasu *Good morning.* 7
ohiru-gohan *lunch* 20
oishii *good/delicious*
Oishii mugicha desu ne. *This is good barley tea, isn't it!* 15
Kono mugicha oishii desu ne. *This barley tea is good, isn't it?* 15
Â, oishii! *Oh, it's good!* 15
okane *money* 4
okâsan *mother* 21
okashi *sweets/crackers* 14
ôkii *big* 6
okiru *to get up*
Katô-san wa maiasa roku-ji han ni okimasu. *Mr. Katô gets up every morning at 6:30.* 9
okome *rice* 25
oku *to put*
Soko ni oite kudasai *Please put it there.* 8
okurimono *gift* 24
okuru *to send*
Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu. *I intend to send that photograph to my parents.* 12
okusan *housewife*
Katô-san no okusan *Mrs. Katô* 9
omataseshimashita *Sorry to have kept you waiting.* 24
omoi *heavy* 15
omoshiroi *interesting/funny* 15
onaka *stomach*
Onaka ga itai n desu. *I have a stomachache.* 23
onegai suru *please* 24
Sumimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka? *I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?* 7
Sumimasen ga, kore onegai shimasu. *Excuse me, but I'd like this, please.* 24
ongaku *music* 14
kurashikku ongaku *classical music* 18
onsen *hotspring* 12
osakana *fish* 18
osake *liquor* 18
oshieru *to teach*
Oshiete kudasai. *Please teach me./Please tell me how to ~* 8
osoku naru *to get late* 24
Osoku natta kara, isogimashô. *It's gotten late, so let's hurry.* 24
otôto *my (younger) brother* 25
ototoi *the day before yesterday* 11
otsukaresama deshita *Thank you for your strenuous efforts./You must be tired.* 18
oyogu *to swim*
Umi de oyogimasu. *I will swim in the sea.* 17
Umi de oyogitai desu. *I want to swim in the sea.* 17

P

pan *bread* 10
poketto *pocket* 25

posuto *mailbox* 7

R

raigetsu *next month* 11
rainen *next year* 11
raishû *next week* 11
rajio *radio* 2
renshû *warming up/practice* 13
renshû o suru *to practice*
Senshu ga renshû o shite imasu. *The players are practicing.* 13
roku *six* 5
ryôshin *(one's) parents* 12

S

sagasu *to search*
Sugihara-san no hyaku-en dama o sagashite iru n desu. *We're hunting for Sugihara-san's hundred-yen coin.* 14
sakana *fish* 17
sake *liquor* 18
samui *cold* 15
san *three* 5
-san *Mr./Mrs./Miss ~*
Yan-san *Yan* 1
semai *small* 20
sen *a thousand* 5
sengetsu *last month* 11
sensei *teacher*
Althaus-sensei *Professor Althaus* 1
senshu *player* 13
senshû *last week* 11
sentaku *laundry* 10
sentaku o suru *to do laundry* 10
shadô *lanes used by cars* 23
shashin *photograph* 12
shashin o toru *to take a picture*
Zuibun takusan torimashita ne. *You really took a lot (of pictures), didn't you!* 11
Shashin o totte imasu. *He is taking a picture.* 13
shatsu *shirt* 5
shiai *game* 4
shigoto *work* 10
shigoto o suru *to do work*
Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. *She does the cooking, too.* 10
Mada shigoto o shite iru n desu ka? *You mean you're still working?* 13
shimeru *to close/to shut*
Doa o shimetemo ii desu ka? *May I shut the door?* 7
shinbun *newspaper* 2
shinu *to be dead*
Ano sakana wa shinde imasu. *That fish is dead [has died].* 25
shio *salt* 25
shiroi *white* 5
shita *under ~*
kuruma no shita *under the car* 4
shitsurei shimasu *Excuse me.* 3
shitte iru *to know*
Tanaka-san ga shitte iru kamo shiremasen yo. *Tanaka-san may know what it is.* 21
shiraseru *to tell/to let know*
Dôzo ryôshin niwa shirasenaide kudasai. *Please don't let my parents know about this.* 24
shokudô *cafeteria* 22
sochira *that one/there*
Sochira wa sutereo ja arimasen yo. *That one's not stereo.* 16
~ sô desu *I hear that ~/ . . . said that ~*
Tanaka-san wa chotto yôji ga aru sô desu. *Mr. Tanaka said he had an errand to do.* 17
~ sô desu *look ~* 20
Kono kêki wa oishisô desu. *This cake looks good.* 20
sôji *housecleaning* 10
sôji o suru *to do housecleaning*
Heya no sôji mo shimasu. *She does the cleaning, too.* 10
soko *there* 4
sonnani *not so* 16
Sonnani muzukashiku arimasen. *It's not that difficult.* 17
sono *that ~*
sono rajio *that radio* 2
sore *that*
Sore wa watashi no desu. *That's mine.* 1
subarashii *wonderful*
Subarashikatta desu. *It was wonderful.* 15
suite iru *to be empty*
Dôro wa suite iru deshô ka? *I wonder if the roads will be crowded?* 19
suki *like*
Okada-san wa, osake ga suki desu ka? *Ms. Okada, do you like to drink?* 18
Dôbutsu wa amari suki ja arimasen. *I'm not very fond of animals.* 18
sukoshi *a little*
Watashi wa eigo ga sukoshi dekimasu. *I know a little English.* 21
sumimasen *Excuse me.* 5
Dômo sumimasen. *I'm very sorry.* 1
Sumimasen. Kitte o kudasai. *Excuse me. I'd like some stamps.* 5
sumimasen ga . . . *Excuse me, but . . .* 7
Sumimasen ga, kippu wa achira de katte kudasai. *Sorry, but please buy your ticket over there.* 6
Suimasen ga, chotto onegai shitemo ii desu ka? *I'm sorry to bother you, but may I ask you a favor?* 7
supôtsu *sports* 8
suru *to do*
shigoto o shimasu *to do work* 10
sentaku o shimasu *to do laundry* 10
Daidokoro no shigoto mo shimasu. *She works in the kitchen [as well as doing something else].* 10
suru
Kono hi ni shimashô. *Let's decide on this day.* 18
sutêki *steak* 12
sutereo *stereo* 16
suu *to smoke*
Katô-san wa tokidoki tabako o sui masu. *Mr. Katô sometimes smokes.* 9
Kono heya dewa, tabako o suwanaide kudasai. *Please don't smoke in this room.* 24
suwaru *to sit*
Suwatte kudasai *Please sit down.* 6
suzushii *cool* 15

T

tabako *cigarette* 2
tabako o suu *to smoke* 9
taberu *to eat*

Yan-san wa 7-ji han goro asa-gohan o tabemasu. *Yan eats breakfast about 7:30.* 9
Ashinoko atari de tabete iru kamo shiremasen nê. *Maybe they're eating somewhere around Lake Ashi.* 20
tabun *probably*
Tabun konai deshô. *Probably he won't come.* 19
~ tai *want to*
Hayaku tsumetai bîru ga nomitai desu ne. *I want to drink some cold beer right away.* 17
Umi e ikitai n desu ga. *I'd like to go to the beach, but . . .* 17
Anô, sumimasen. Denwa o kaketai n desu ga. *Uh, excuse me. I'd like to make a phone call.* 17
taipu o utsu *to type*
Ima, taipu o utte imasu. *Right now, I'm typing.* 13
taipuraitâ *typewriter* 17
takai *expensive* 15
Chotto takai desu ne. *It's a little too expensive.* 16
Sonnani takaku arimasen. *It's not that expensive.* 16
takai *tall*
Kaihô-san no hô ga takai desu. *Kaihô-san is taller.* 16
takusan *many* 16
Minato ni wa fune ga takusan haitte imasu. *Many boats are in [have come into] the harbor.* 25
taoru *towel* 5
tatemono *building* 15
tatsu *to stand*
Tatte kudasai. *Please stand up.* 6
têburu *table* 3
tegami *letter* 7
tegami o kaku *to write a letter* 13
-te iru *to be ~ ing*
Senshu ga renshû o shite imasu. *The players are practicing.* 13
Yan-san wa, mada shigoto o shite imasu. *Yan is still working.* 13
-te iru
Sugihara-san wa ima Yokohama ni itte imasu yo. *Sugihara-san has gone to Yokohama.* 25
Benchi ga narande imasu. *There is a line of benches.* 25
Kamome ga tomatte imasu. *Seagulls are perched.* 25
Ano sakana wa shinde imasu. *That fish is dead [has died].* 25
tekisuto *textbook* 1
tenisu *tennis* 9
tenisu o suru *to play tennis*
Tarô-san wa tokidoki tenisu o shimasu. *Tarô plays tennis once in a while.* 9
têpurekôdâ *tape recorder* 16
terebi *television* 3
to *and*
koppu to kôhî kappu *glasses and coffee cups* 4
(~ to) ~ to
(Nihon to) Yan-san no kuni to dochira ga atsui desu ka? *Which is hotter, Japan or your country, Yan?* 17
todokeru *to deliver*
Okurimono desu kara, todokete kudasai. *It's a gift, so please deliver it.* 24
~ to isshoni *together with ~*
Senshû tomodachi to isshoni umi e ikimashita. *Last week I went to the seaside with a friend.* 14
tokei *clock* 3
tokidoki *sometimes*
Tarô-san wa tokidoki tenisu o shimasu. *Tarô plays tennis once in a while.* 9
Katô-san wa tokidoki tabako o suimasu. *Mr. Katô sometimes smokes.* 9
tomaru *to perch*
Kamome ga tomatte imasu. *Seagulls are perched.* 25
tomeru *to stop (a thing)*
Soko de tomete kudasai. *Please stop (the car) there.* 6
Kûrâ o tometemo ii desu ka? *May I turn off the air conditioner?* 7
tomodachi *friend* 14
tôri *street* 23
toru *to pass (food around the table)*
Shio o totte kudasai. *Please pass the salt.* 25
tôru *to pass*
Dôshite kono tôri kuruma ga tôranai n desu ka? *Why aren't there any cars on this street?* 23
tsugi *next* 6
tsuite iru *to be attached* 25
Sotogawa ni poketto ga tsuite imasu. *A pocket is attached on the outside.* 25
tsukaikata *how to use* 8
tsukareru *to get tired*
Sukoshi tsukareta kara, yasumimashô. *I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest.* 24
Atashi wa tsukarete imasen kara, mô sukoshi oyogimasu. *I'm not tired. I'm going to swim a little more.* 24
tsukau *to use*
Tsukattemo ii desu ka? *May I use it?* 7
tsukeru *to turn on*
Kûrâ o tsuketemo ii desu ka? *May I turn on the air conditioner?* 7
tsukue *desk* 3
tsumetai *cold*
Â, tsumetai. Oishii desu ne. *Ah, it's cold. It's good, isn't it?* 15
Mizu, tsumetai deshô? *The water's cold, isn't it?* 20
Pûru no mizu, tsumetakatta deshô? *The water in the pool was cold, wasn't it?*
Sonnani tsumetaku arimasen deshita yo. *It wasn't all that cold.* 20
tsumori *intention* 12
Sono shashin wa ryôshin ni okuru tsumori desu. *I intend to send that photograph to my parents.* 12
Doyôbi no gogo iku tsumori desu. *I intend to go on Saturday afternoon.* 12

U

uchi *home* 9
ue *on ~/on top of ~*
Koppu to kôhî kappu wa kono ue desu. *The glasses and cups are on top of this.* 4
umi *sea/ocean* 14
unten *driving* 21
kuruma no unten o suru *to drive a car* 21
ushiro *behind ~*
kuruma no ushiro *behind the car* 4
utau *to sing* 21
ureshii *glad/happy*

Ureshisô desu ne. *You look happy.* 20

W

waei jiten *Japanese-English dictionary* 25
wakaru *to understand*
{ Wakarimashita ka? *Do you understand?*
Mada yoku wakarimasen. *I still don't understand well.* 19
Eigo wa wakarimasen kara, nihongo de hanashite kudasai. *I don't understand English, so please speak Japanese.* 24
wasuremono
Wasuremono o shita n desu. *I forgot something.* 23
watashi *I* 1

Y

ya
ochawan ya osara *cups and plates (and such things)*
yakyûjô *baseball stadium* 13
yama *mountain* 10
yasashii *easy* 15
yasui *inexpensive/cheap* 15
yasumu *to rest*
Sukoshi tsukareta kara, yasumimashô. *I've gotten a little tired, so let's take a rest.* 24
yogoreru *to be soiled*
Sukoshi yogorete imasu. *It's a little soiled.* 25
yôji *errand*
Tanaka-san wa chotto yôji ga aru sô desu. *Mr. Tanaka said he had something to do.* 17
yoku *well*
Mada yoku wakarimasen. *I still don't understand well.* 19
Yan-san wa nihongo ga yoku dekimasu. *Yan is good at Japanese.* 21
yomu *to read*
Yonde kudasai. *Please read it.* 6
Shinbun o yonde imasu. *He is reading the newspaper.* 13
yon *four* 5
yoru *night* 11
yûbe *last night* 11
yûbinkyoku *post office* 5

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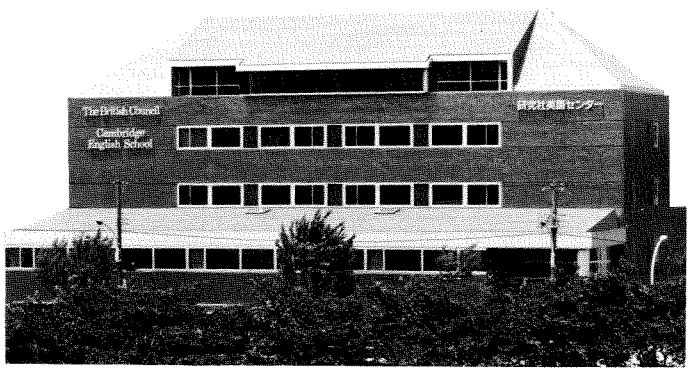

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